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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1894. No. 88

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Wrote in 1893 six thousand seven hundred and forty-four (6,744) members for insurance. Only first-class risks taken. Insurance written during the year, $16,656,000. Amount carried to surplus fund during the year, $236,203.229. Dividends paid to policy holders in Canada during the year, $174,-535.72. Over $100,000 of this amount was paid in 1893. This company has an army of policy holders numbering more than 40,000 people and has over $165,000,000 of insurance, qualifying under the assessment system and operating upon the level forcible plan of the legal reserve-danger which has proved the rock upon which so many old time companies have been wrecked. By the new line this danger is averted and failure made absolutely impossible, having in 1891 put up $50,000 with the Dominion Government for the protection of the policy holders of Canada.

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TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 205 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

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Allan Line, Numidian	April 28
Dominion Line, Sarnia	April 21
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 5
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
Cunard Line, Umbria	April 14
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
White Star Line, Majestic	April 18
American Line, Berlin	April 11
American Line, New York	April 18
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Spree	April 17
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Aller	April 21
Anchor Line, Circassia	April 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	April 21
Red Star Line, Waesland	April 11
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FLASHES FROM 'FRISCO.

The Dreary Diurnal Record of Bloody Crimes and Wrongs.

San Francisco, April 9.—Two sons of Sheriff Pascoe, who was murdered by Fredericks, have arrived here to give their evidence against him.

The inquest into the death of Alice Aldersly will be held to-morrow. The chemist found no poison in the body, and it is doubtful whether the mystery that surrounds the woman's death will ever be cleared.

The tenth session of the Pacific Unitarian conference will begin in this city to-morrow, and will continue four days.

PERISHED ON DUTY.

Nine Gallant Firemen Plunged to an Awful Death.

THEY ARE ORDERED UPON THE ROOF

Of the Burning Davidson Theatre, Milwaukee, This Morning—It Sinks With Them Into the Flaming Structure—Twenty Persons Injured—Immense Loss of Property.

Milwaukee, April 9.—The Davidson theatre and Davidson hotel were burned this morning. A score of firemen fell through the roof. Nine are reported killed and as many wounded. The Davidson theatre was the finest in Milwaukee. The firemen had been ordered on the roof, and shortly after it caved in with them upon the raging flames below. The dead so far as known number nine, all firemen. The number injured is not definitely known, but it is believed to be 20. The front part of the structure was used as a hotel, and was full of guests, but all escaped. The Liliputians were playing an engagement and lost everything. The loss is $25,000. The loss on the theatre is estimated at $350,000.

Derby's Political Opinions.

London, April 9.—Lord Derby to-day laid the foundation stone of the new charity hospital at Fleetwood, Lancashire. The distinguished peer was accorded a royal reception, triumphal arches being erected and the populace strewing flowers before his carriage. Responding to a toast at a banquet that followed the ceremony he declared that the integrity of the United Kingdom must be preserved despite the efforts of the Irish element to bring about dismemberment of the empire, and also insisted that notwithstanding the present agitation the house of lords would continue to exist as a constitutional bulwark of the people.

Father McGlynn's Champion.

Rome, April 9.—Dr. Burtsell, the leading clerical champion of Dr. McGlynn, and who has been in this city for several weeks with the exception of a brief visit to the holy land, leaves to-day for home. He has had several conferences with members of the sacred college and others whose influence at the Vatican is far-reaching, and it is believed that he has succeeded in effecting a considerable modification of the views held by the holy see concerning the theory advocated by Henry George, and the adoption of which led to the first breach between Dr. McGlynn and his friends on the one side and the church on the other.

The G. O. M. Grows Funny.

London, April 9.—Hon. W. E. Gladstone writes to a friend: "If anyone asks you how I am, tell him that I feel like a disestablished church, with bracing breezes blowing around me."

Unionist Patriots.

London, April 9.—The Scottish Unionist members of the house have resolved not to go on the Scottish grand committee if one be appointed.

A Candidate for the Cat.

Portland, Maine, April 9.—A remarkable story was told by Mrs. John E. Clark before Judge Gould to-day. It was followed by the immediate arrest of Mr. Clark and Mrs. Lettie Burgess. Mrs. Clark stated that she was compelled to take a subordinate place in her own home, and that her husband had openly taken another woman home and was living with her under the same roof as his own family. According to the story told by Mrs. Clark, some two years ago her husband eloped with Mrs. Burgess from New Brunswick. After a time Mrs. Clark, who seems to have been very strongly attached to her husband, followed them to Portland and met Clark, who professed to be penitent. He said he was done with Mrs. Burgess and asked his wife to live with him again, which she consented to do. Clark went into business as an insurance agent, but after a while he resumed his relations with Mrs. Burgess and finally took her home. The wronged wife was forced to be silent, alleging that the husband threatened to kill her if she said anything. At last this state of affairs became unbearable and she decided to have the couple arrested. Clark and Mrs. Burgess were sent to jail until Monday when they will be brought before Judge Gould. Mrs. Burgess admitted that when she left her home in New Brunswick Mr. Clark left at the same time and was with her on the train to this city. She said they went to the same hotel; but vigorously denies that there was anything criminal in their conduct. She said they never lived together as husband and wife.

Uncomfortable Greeks.

New York, April 9.—Col. James W. Scott of Chicago, returned from a European trip yesterday. In an interview he said: "The most surprising thing noticeable was the business stagnation in Greece owing to the tariff uncertainty in this country. Greece usually exports a large amount of dried fruits to the United States, but at present all business is run down, almost prostrated, because nobody knows what will be done about the Wilson Bill. The people of Greece receive daily bulletins by cable as to the condition of the senate here, and they are as intensely interested in it as any American politician. The fate of the Wilson bill means to them either prosperity or ruin. A strong effort is under way to introduce the wines of Greece in the United States and from what I know I think it will be successful."

Gen. Wallace Vindicates Himself.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 9.—At the re-union of the blue and gray on the battlefield of Shiloh yesterday, General Lew Wallace corrected some alleged mistakes of history. He said: "I was held responsible for years for the calamity which overtook the federal troops the first day of the fight, and before I received my orders. It was said that I was a laggard and marched only six miles that day; that I was going away from and not towards the enemy. I came out here not to make a speech but to correct history. In going over the line of my march on April 6th, in company with the surveyor of your county, I find by actual chain measurement that instead of six miles my division had marched 18 miles and a little over; I find that instead of marching away, every step was toward the sound of the guns. Every man who has been in an army knows that 14 miles is an average day's march for infantry. I marched 18 miles that day and did it under the most unfavorable circumstances, through Owl Creek bottom with the mud up to the axles of the gun carriages. I have been going over and marking the line of fight on the second day. I began the fight in the morning, and ended it three-fourths of a mile beyond the point occupied by Sherman in the beginning."

A Family Romance.

Cincinnati, April 9.—Mrs. Matthew Riley gave her baby girl to Lewis and Mary Kittridge 22 years ago, because her husband drank so hard that the family were ill provided for and the prospects were growing worse. Afterwards the Kittridges moved to another part of the city and abandoned the child. Riley reformed, accumulated considerable property, and he and his wife spent years in an unavailing search for the girl. Recently the daughter became a member of the family of Joseph H. Epstein, a clerk in the office of the county auditor. She told Mrs. Epstein her life story, and Mr. Epstein inserted an advertisement, which, after several months, brought an answer from the girl's mother, who lived only five doors from Mr. Epstein.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

No Subsidy for Franco-Canadian Steamship Line to be Asked This Year.

Land Pledged to Railways in the Northwest—New British Columbia Lines.

Ottawa, April 9.—In the house this afternoon Sir John Thompson said that the government does not intend to ask parliament for a subsidy for a line of steamers to run from Canada to a French port this season.

Replying to Mr. Charlton, Hon. Mr. Daly said that forty-four million odd acres were pledged to railway corporations in Manitoba and the Northwest. Of this amount sixteen million acres had not yet been earned.

Mr. Mara introduced a bill to incorporate the Gleichen, Beaver Lake & Victoria railway.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 9.—One McNevin, aged 52, was drowned in the West river this morning by driving into a hole in the ice. He was intoxicated at the time. A heavy gale, and blinding snow storm are raging here to-day.

Whiskey Almost Scores.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 9.—George Grawitz came home drunk on Saturday night. He had been drinking for three weeks, and his wife was not surprised that he ate supper in silence and then went upstairs into the garret. The wife heard him throwing things about, but paid no attention to him. About half an hour later Grawitz came down stairs with two old-fashioned shotguns. They were loaded to the muzzle, and Grawitz in a dangerous mood. He went up to his wife, and handing one of the guns to her, shouted, "now shoot or get shot." The poor woman took the weapon and staggered around the room, vainly attempting to get away. She did not know how to handle the gun and it went off in her hand, the charge entering the ceiling. The drink crazed man took this as an acceptance of the challenge for a duel, and, raising his gun to the shoulder, took deliberate aim at his wife, who was almost paralyzed with fright. The woman saw her only avenue of escape was a desperate one but she took it. She made a sudden jump, just as he fired, and went through a window, carrying glass and sash with her. Grawitz fired a second shot through the window, but it did not take effect. Mrs. Grawitz dragged herself to the house of a neighbor who cared for her while the police were sent for. It took three policemen to subdue Grawitz. He was locked up on a charge of assault in the first degree.

Surrendered to Mello.

Buenos Ayres, April 9.—Rio Grande do Sul advices state that the Brazilian government gunboat Cananea has surrendered to Mello. The insurgents surround Rio Grande 6,000 strong. It is reported that large insurgent forces are moving southward, their presumed intention being to attack Porte Alegre.

American News.

New York, April 9.—It is stated at the office of the district attorney to-day that the second trial of Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, the noted poisoner, would positively commence before Recorder Smyth on Thursday next. The development that the prisoner is absolutely without funds, and that his defence must be paid for by the county is an unpleasant surprise to the prosecuting officials. Recorder Smyth has assigned Meyer's old counsel, Messrs. Brooke, O'Sullivan Brooke, Jr., and Chanler to conduct the defence. All the expert witnesses that testified on behalf of the alleged poisoner at the previous trial have been subpoenaed, and the cost to the state will be enormous.

Chicago, April 9.—Ground was broken to-day for the quarter million dollar mansion to be erected on Michigan avenue and 37th street for Philip D. Armour, jr., younger son of P. D. Armour, who has directed the fight against the dairy interests in the interest of imitation butters. The mansion will be after the style of the French renaissance with between thirty and forty rooms, and a ball room with a 20-foot ceiling. Its construction will occupy a year and a half.

HILL OF NEW YORK.

The Celebrated Senator From the Empire State

GIVES EXPRESSION TO HIS VIEWS

Regarding the New Tariff Bill—Contrasts Between Present and Past Measures—Cleveland's Dilatoriness—The Hawaiian Bungling—Various Instructors of the People.

Washington, April 9.—Senator Hill in his speech on the tariff bill in the senate to-day said:

"The political revolution which commenced in 1890 and culminated in 1892, was an emphatic expression of the popular will on behalf of certain governmental policies." He summarized these measures and said: "It is not denied that some mistakes have occurred; our foreign policy, especially that relating to Hawaii, it must be admitted, has not met the expectations of the people." This blunder, Mr. Hill considered, was the natural consequence of placing the department of state in charge of a Republican statesman. He expressed regret that the president should not have been able to find a Democrat in whom he and his party could have placed confidence to fill the position. Coming to the question of tariff reform he drew a contrast between 1887 and 1890 and said the extra reduction of tariff duties at a time when the treasury was struggling with a surplus of a hundred million dollars, when all our industries were in motion, assumed a different aspect when proposed now, with a large and growing treasury deficit and our industries paralyzed, and following upon the heels of one of the most disastrous financial panics in our history. He assailed the president's dilatoriness of action in the matter.

"This is no time for partisan reproaches. The extreme features of the McKinley bill must be eradicated, but patriotism demands that extremes in the opposite direction must be avoided."

Referring to the condition of the treasury he said in his annual report the secretary of the treasury informed congress of a deficit for the current fiscal year of $28,000,000. The Wilson bill underwent no material change during its progress through the house. Coming down to income tax, Senator Hill said, "Against such a scheme I enter the protest of the people of the State of New York. They utterly dissent, and the dissent is practically unanimous and altogether implacable." The exemption of incomes of $4,000 was indefensible.

He asked: "Whence came this recent and unnecessary claim for the imposition of the income tax?" And declared that its approval was limited to the platform of the populist party, and its advocacy was restricted to populist orations. The substitution of international or direct taxes for custom house taxation he declared menaced the wages of American workmen. He asserted that not one dollar for tariff taxation should be imposed except for the actual necessities of the government.

Speaking of the European advisers of the United States, he said the professors with their books, the socialists with their schemes, the anarchists with their bombs, are all instructing the people. If McKinleyism is socialism for the benefit of the rich, and income taxing is socialism for the benefit of the poor, American Democrats will reject socialism of both kinds. Referring to the sugar tax, he said he did not question the wisdom of the action of the senate finance committee, but its conclusion with regard to sugar should have been followed by an elimination of the income tax.

He vigorously defended the wealthy of New York from the charges of "narrow and corroding selfishness," hurled against them by Senator Voorhees of Indiana. In conclusion he said: "I stand ready to support any reasonable measure of tariff reform framed within the lines and based upon the principles which have here been partially indicated."

The issues of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury office for the week amounted to $224,285.

The senate galleries were crowded in anticipation of Hill's speech. After the swearing of Patrick Walsh, the newly appointed senator for Georgia, and the offering of a few resolutions, Senator Hill took the floor.

The president will issue a proclamation to-day or to-morrow on the Behring Sea question.

Bloodshed Expected.

Uniontown, Pa., April 9.—Plants are running, though none to their full capacity. This morning the strikers started from Oliver, marching to Youngstown, where they drove nine workingmen from the yards. The strikers visited the Lamont, Percy and other plants. At ten o'clock a number of strikers started from this place for Mount Braddock, and a battle is expected, as a number of deputies are there with orders to shoot.

Moslems and Police Fight.

Madras, April 9.—A fierce fight took place in the district of Malabar yesterday between a force of Madras mounted police and a band of Malabar Moslems. Thirty-three of the latter were killed and a large number wounded. The police lost a few men.

The Behring Sea Bills.

London, April 9.—In the house of commons to-day, replying to a question, Sir George Baden-Powell, under secretary for colonial affairs, said he had no reason to believe that there were any points of difference in the Behring Sea bills of England and the United States that would affect the principle of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration. Amendments, however, could be made if necessary.

EASTERN CANADA.

Mr. Van Horne Makes a Remarkable Prediction About Wheat Going to $2

A Prerogative of the Crown Abolished in New Brunswick—A Woman's Sentence.

Toronto, April 7.—President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., in the course of an interview on the present condition of the wheat crop, said that the price of wheat will go to $2 a bushel within the next eighteen months. Mr. Van Horne, after estimating the world's total annual product at between 26 and 27 hundred million bushels, says: "Last year the farmers received but little more than the cost of producing for their wheat, while in many instances the returns per bushel were smaller than the expenditure. This can only have one effect—the discouragement of wheat producers and the consequent decrease of acreage. If there is a decrease of 10 per cent. in the wheat production this year on account of the low prices of last year there will be a shortage of 270,000,000 bushels, and 10 per cent. of a decrease is well within the mark. As far as I can remember, there has never been a surplus of 150,000,000 bushels. This year the surplus has been used up by feeding to stock and will probably start in with as near a clean sheet as ever before. If there is a shortage of but 150,000,000 bushels this will not be discovered until too late to sow more wheat, and wheat will go up with a jump."

St. John, N.B., April 7.—In the legislature a resolution introduced by Mr. Stockdale, leader of the opposition, declaring for the abolition of the prerogative rights of the Crown to estates of insolvent corporations was carried, notwithstanding that Premier Blair and his ministers opposed it.

Halifax, April 7.—Justice Weatherbee sentenced May Connoly, found guilty of shooting H. Wellner with intent to commit murder, to fourteen years in the penitentiary. The prisoner expressed sorrow at what she had done.

Toronto, April 7.—The Hotel Keepers' Protective Association convention has decided to change its name to the Ontario Traders' Association. The next convention will be held in Toronto in April, 1895.

George Dunsford and W. D. Turner, who so daringly assaulted and robbed Stanton Ferguson last week, have each been sentenced to one year in the central prison.

Merriton, April 7.—The dwelling of Thomas O'Neill was burned this morning with all its contents. Mrs. O'Neil and four of her children were badly burned and are to be removed to the hospital. One child is likely to die.

Coney Island Badly Scorched.

New York, April 8, 2.40 a.m.—Fire after midnight destroyed the Bowery, the principal street of Coney Island. The buildings were small frame structures. The district destroyed consists chiefly of dance halls and places of questionable resort. The fire started at 1.20 a.m. in Perry's pavilion, a wooden structure, and spread rapidly. At this hour four or five adjoining places are in ruins. A strong wind is blowing, and as all the buildings are wooden, it is thought the Bowery will be swept from end to end. Aid has been summoned from Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay and Fishville.

3.05 a.m.—Eleven structures have been burned, including the big Bingham music hall. Several persons were rescued from the windows of Perry's pavilion. Among the houses so far destroyed are Perry's pavilion, a house owned by Mr. Gorman, Connor's music hall, Bob Sutherland's saloon and five or six other small structures.

3.40 a.m.—There is now good reason to believe the fire is under control. It is now impossible to estimate the loss correctly, but it will exceed $175,000.

Fourteen Men Killed.

Baltimore, April 7.—A special to the News from Petersburg, Va., says: Fourteen men were killed and half as many wounded by an explosion of powder in the fireworks establishment of Romain Bros., in this city, a few minutes before four o'clock this afternoon. Just prior to the explosion Chas. N. Romain, the senior partner of the firm, Capt. Tosh, a prominent citizen, and Charles Blaad, of the firm of Bland Bros., were engaged in conversation in the office of the fireworks company. Fire was discovered in an outbuilding, and these gentlemen went to the assistance of the employes and tried to extinguish it by throwing water on it. An alarm had been turned in, and just as Chief Engineer Farley, of the fire department, drove into the yard the explosion occurred. The flames were soon communicated to the other buildings used for making fireworks, and there were some small explosions. On the opposite side of the street from the fireworks the buildings, all of which were frame structures, were wrecked. The first explosion was a small affair, and as soon as it occurred, Messrs. Romain, Bland and Tosh rushed into the drying room, and there the second and fatal explosion occurred and they were killed. A number of employes in the works escaped just before the second explosion.

An Athlete's Awful Plight.

Tacoma, April 7.—Frank W. Cushman, a leading lawyer, society man and politician, sometimes called the Abraham Lincoln of Tacoma, was called upon for a speech this afternoon while dressed in the regulation tights of the Tacoma Athletic club. He was hatless, and was standing upon the street in front of the club's headquarters. Cushman was exercising in the club's gymnasium, and he alone was in the building at the time, even the janitor being absent. After some heavy work Mr. Cushman stepped to the entrance door, and the wind blowing the door shut, the self-acting lock locked it and Mr. Cushman was upon the public street in his abbreviated attire. The curious gazed. Mr. Cushman leaned sighing against the lintel. Several women stopped to behold the novel sight, and men loitered near and poured out sympathy, and wondered why the janitor or some member having a key to the door did not return. A "lockout" speech was suggested and declined. Cushman is the man who bobbed up as a Demosthenes at the recent Republican city convention and defended Mayor Harrison's administration and demanded his re-nomination. Finally a club member happened along, and Cushman seized him by the arm. "Mighty glad to see you, old man," he exploded, "let me have your key quick." But the member had no key. Cushman threw up his arms despairingly. The keyless member ran for a fellow member, who had a key, and the unfortunate orator was rescued.

Mello Beaten Off.

New York, April 7.—The World's Buenos Ayres dispatch says: Admiral Mello's squadron, which numbers seven warships, succeeded in forcing the bar at the city of Rio Grande do Sul, but an attempt to land was repulsed by the government batteries on shore. The fire of Peixoto's artillery was so effective that four of the insurgent vessels were driven to anchor off San Jose del Norte.

There are 257 rebel refugees with Admiral Gama on board the two Portuguese corvettes here. The Argentine government will expect the warships to leave port at once, as the Portuguese minister refuses to allow the Brazilians to be landed at the lazaretto, where the health authorities had directed them to be placed because yellow fever had broken out among them.

General News.

Rome, April 7.—Premier Crispi, who attended a meeting to-day of the committee of government financial reforms, declared he was unable to consent to reduce by a single centime the army and naval expenses. Later, speaking in the chamber of deputies, he said it was high time attacks upon the army ceased, lest its very existence be compromised.

San Salvador, April 7.—The report that the republic of Costa Rica has decided to surrender Vasquez to Nicaragua is confirmed by advices from Managua. This means ultimately that he will be surrendered to Dictator Bonilla, of Honduras, who will shoot him.

Vienna, April 7.—In the reichstag today during the debate on the budget Dr. Plenca, the minister of finance, announced that in spite of the growing expenses common to the affairs of the empire and the settlement of currency, the budgets for several years to come might be expected to show a surplus. He declared that the fears expressed that all debts would have to be paid in gold were unfounded, as the silver currency would be retained for several years. The budget was eventually approved by a large majority.

Olympia, April 7.—Union Pacific officials have been notified of a malicious attempt to drain Barnes lake, 2 miles south of Olympia, by aid of the old Union Pacific grade. Had the efforts proved successful a body of water two thirds of a mile long, half a mile wide and from twenty-five to thirty feet deep would have flooded the surrounding country, doing hundreds of thousands of dollars damage. The lake is now under guard of a deputy appointed by the county commissioners.

The Honor of Women.

Lady Constance Lytton lays down two propositions which will be received, we think, by her own sex with something of surprise. She says women have no code of honor, and therefore when they are not dishonorable are more deserving of honor, because no external pressure compels them, but only their goodness. Except on one rather restricted point, we may venture to doubt whether either proposition is well founded.

We fancy women are at least as honorable as men, and that they are kept honorable by a code as strict as that which presses upon the other sex. This is certainly true and is, we fancy, admitted by Lady Constance Lytton to be true as regards the weightier matters of the law. Upon their own especial point of honor women are admitted to be better than men, and they are kept so, not only by the teaching of ages and of religion, but by a code supported by both sexes which presses upon them in many cases with even frightful severity. They are never forgiven by their own sex for a breach of their cardinal law, and the apparent forgivenness in occasional cases of the other is deeply flavored with contempt. If they yield again to temptation which should be stronger with them than with men, the temptation to relieve nervous suffering by drink, they are denounced with a bitterness hardly expended on any vice, and almost inexplicable, except upon the theory that men always associate drink in women with unchastity, a belief which seems to have descended through all ages. The code in this case has been as rigid as iron, and except in the lowest classes of the northern races, it has done its work so perfectly that over-indulgence in drinking may be said throughout the world, outside Polynesia, to be a purely masculine vice.

As regards all forms of pecuniary temptation, except one, the writer would certainly say that women are greatly more honorable than men. It may be only an individual experience, but he has found them much more reluctant to borrow; and when they have borrowed, much more rigid, though not, it is true, more punctual in repaying. The trusteeship of 2000 years has, in fact, drilled them into an appreciation of the duty of paying, which the opposite sex can hardly be said to possess, the absolutely upright man usually displaying his uprightness by an abstinence even from requests for loans. The woman who is lax in pecuniary affairs is almost invariably without any principle at all. In this case, too, the code presses sharply, the woman who borrows and pays not again being held by her sisters to be an offender with whom it is safest to have as little intercourse as possible. The single exception is gaming. The writer never knew a female gamester, but he cannot resist the universal testimony that where she exists at all, the woman who games is less likely to pay up than the man; and that the opinion of her own sex, though it would not condone her offense, would be far less hard than the judgment of men on men for the same delinquency. The woman in fact cannot be reasoned out of a conviction that a game is a game and nothing else, and that non-payment is rather a breach of local conventions than of laws without which society could not continue to exist. She does not see as a man does, the treachery involved in failing to pay a bet, and, therefore, regarding it as a trifle, is trivial in her judgment of its turpitude. In the great majority of grave cases, however, women are at least as honorable as men, and help with all their hearts to maintain a much severer code.—London Spectator.

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the great lawgiver. To do good work, man must be at his best. This condition is attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, quickens the appetite, improves digestion, and makes the weak strong.

How New York Will be Defended.

Several years ago, when an unpleasantness arose between this country and England over the Newfoundland fisheries, it was claimed by certain of our officers that one of John Bull's battleships could anchor at Coney Island, out of sight of the soldiers at Fort Hamilton, and with her long range guns bombard New York City into ruins. This statement sent a thrill of alarm through the country and awakened the people from their false dream of security to realize that the seaboard cities were at the mercy of any powerful foe who might invade them from the water. Immediately measures were adopted to fortify the approaches to our harbors that a hostile fleet would find the gauntlet too hazardous to run.

Did our authorities at Washington decide upon building forts of unusual thickness of wall, with the expectation of resisting the mass of metal that might be hurled against them? By no means, because it was known that a modern projectile would bore through stone and mortar as though it were so much cheese. Another point that they thought of was that the platforms, called miltary tops, on the masts of warships, as well as the rails of those vessels, bristle with rapid-fire cannon and Gatling guns, and that such an iron and leaden deluge would be poured through the port holes of an ordinary fort that the artillerymen would be swept away as quickly as they gathered about the guns, leaving the fleet at liberty to knock the fortifications to pieces, or to sail past it into the harbor to sack and fire the city.

Under these circumstances it became necessary to provide a system that would ensure protection to the soldiers and give the advantage to the coast defenders.

In the proposed plan three interesting kinds of ordnance are to be used, the first being that of a huge sixteen-inch breech-loading rifle, mounted in a revolving turret of steel, built in the shape of an iron pot turned upside down, so that anything striking it may be deflected or turned away on account of its rounded surface. The second kind of defence weapon is that of the ten-inch breech-loading rifle, mounted on a platform below the surface of the ground, and arranged so as to be raised to the level of the same by a steam or hydraulic power. This platform is elevated when the piece is ready for firing, and immediately lowered out of sight after it has been discharged. The third and last device is a fifteen-inch dynamite gun mounted on what is known as a disappearing carriage, because as soon as it is fired it sinks from the view of those outside of the fortifications. This tube, fifty feet in length, carries an awful messenger of ruin, in contact with which the mightiest iron ship that floats would be torn and mangled as though its sides were of paper and its ribs of cardboard. The long barrel is raised into a position for firing by counter poising weights, and its natural recoil after it has been fired throws it back again below the top of the works.—Harper's Young People.

"Jim the Penman" in Real Life.

A second drama of Jim the Penman reached its climax on Saturday afternoon last in the law office of Waldorf H. Phillips, in the Columbia building, when the second Nina was clasped into the arms of her Percival after nearly 15 years' separation. This play in real life has in duplicate nearly all the characters and incidents of Sir Charles Young's drama. James W. Marshall, a promoter, of Birmingham, England, is the Louis Percival; John S. Giebert the Jas. Ralston, "Jim the Penman," and Mrs. Giebert is the unfortunate Nina Ralston. But before long Nina will be Mrs. Marshall.

Mr. Marshal 15 years ago was a prosperous young business man of Birmingham. He had been successful in his brokerage business and was on his way to fortune. He had met and fallen in love with Mary Nelson, who was a descendant of England's famous admiral. The young woman, who was about 20 years old, reciprocated his affection, and Marshall looked eagerly forward to the time when they should be married.

Among Marshall's acquaintances was a man about his own age, who was engaged in the same business. He was an curious man. His name was John S. Giebert. Marshall introduced Giebert to his fiancee, Miss Nelson, and many were the happy parties this trio participated in. It seems that Giebert had fallen in love with Miss Nelson, too; but the young lovers were not aware of it, and Giebert was always welcomed by them.

In his mail one day in 1880 Marshall received a letter in a familiar handwriting which he eagerly opened. To his consternation Miss Nelson wrote that she could never marry him, but gave no reason for her unexpected step. Marshall was so surprised that he never apparently thought of demanding an explanation. He sold out everything he had in England and started for Australia.

The same day that Marshall received his letter from Miss Nelson that young lady received a letter in Marshall's handwriting, and signed by him. He said he had found it impossible to wed her and would leave the country. The girl's heart was broken, and she had a good cry of course. Then the reaction set in and she was angry. Mr. Giebert called and continued to call, and asked why he had not met his friend Marshall there. The young lady was too proud to tell the reason, and seemed anxious to receive Giebert. Finally the latter proposed and was accepted.

But the young woman found that marriage with Giebert was not what she had dreamed it to be on her moonlight excursions with Marshall. The husband was not successful with his business and even used his wife's money, after which he began to neglect her. The only oasis in her Sahara of bitterness was the pleasure she derived from her little daughter's company. The little Giebert family finally came to America, seeking fortune.

Meanwhile Marshall had settled in Australia. He built up a good brokerage business and soon became a wealthy man. He married and became the father of a daughter. After some years of happiness his wife died. He then settled up his affairs in Australia and with his child landed in England in 1887. Once upon familiar scenes his thoughts reverted to Mary Nelson and the happy hours they had passed together.

Marshall was surprised to find that she had married Giebert and that they had sailed for America. Then he began to think of that letter he had received. Not until now had he dreamed that the letter had been written by any other than his old sweetheart. Certain little incidents now came to his mind which made him uneasy.

About this time he met Lawyer Phillips, who at that time was visiting London. The two met in the law offices of Jackson & Prince, solicitors, in Chancery street, London. Marshall asked Lawyer Phillips to look for Mr. and Mrs. Giebert when he returned to America. He was to let Marshall know all about their circumstances.

Lawyer Phillips notified the police in the different cities of the country to look out for Mrs. Giebert, but it was not until about two years ago that the lady was heard from. She was located in Chicago. She had been a widow for a year or so and she was having no easy time in supporting herself and daughter. Her address was sent to Marshall and the couple began a correspondence. Then it came out that Giebert had made a confession on his deathbed which made his wife almost loathe him, even in his death agony.

Giebert told his wife that he had written the letter to her in which Marshall had purported to break his engagement, and had signed Marshall's name to it. He was clever with his pen, and he felt satisfied she would not suspect anything. To his wife's surprise he added that he had also written to Marshal, forging her writing, and had broken off the engagement in her name. After relieving himself of this he died.

Marshall after he had heard this was anxious to renew his relations with his old sweetheart. Business detained him in England until about a month ago when he sailed for America. He had business in the east and asked Mrs. Giebert to meet him last Saturday in Lawyer Phillips' office.

Shortly after noon on Saturday last a medium built man, with dark moustache and side whiskers, entered the office. He was Mr. Marshall and his impatient manner showed how eagerly he awaited the arrival of Mrs. Giebert. Presently a gentle-faced, medium-sized woman entered. She was Mrs. Giebert. At sight of each other the man and woman rushed at each other with extended arms.

Then the lawyer went out and when he returned he found the man and the woman expressing in bitter words their thoughts of Giebert. Mr. Marshall also said that Mrs. Giebert had decided that she would become Mrs. Marshall, and that they would go to Chicago, get Mrs. Giebert's daughter and sail for England at once. They had not decided whether they would marry before sailing, but if they did not they would marry as soon as they arrived home.—New York Herald.

The Late R. M. Ballantyne.

It is curious, says the London Illustrated News, to note in the history of our later day fiction how little the reputations of the books which our grandfathers read in their youth have suffered from the advance of new names or of great literary victories. Quid non longa valebit premutare dies? asked Claudianus; but thirty years, at any rate, have left the boyish imprimatur much where it was. Marryat yet holds pride of place in school libraries. Fenimore Cooper's genius is relished by thousands, Tom Hughes is potent as in his first vigor, while of later writers Henry and Mayne Reid flourish with a vitality which is perennial and unweakened. Save for the shelf which is given to the occasional masterpiece—to a "Treasure Island" or a "Dead Man's Rock"—the libraries of the sons are much what the libraries of the fathers were, and few of them would be deemed complete if they lacked such volumes as "The Coral Island," or "Fighting the Flames," or, indeed, the majority of the generously long volumes with which the late Mr. R. M. Ballantyne delighted three generations and will delight others yet unborn. His death, happening last week in Rome, is a veritable calamity to many a lad seeking more adventure from his ready pen or looking to him in a vague way, as a friend who would send cheery letters to those that asked them and deemed nothing in the history of la jeunesse as alien to his sympathies. The story of Mr. Ballantyne's life is a very plain one. He was born 67 years ago, and in the year 1841 he went out to the Hudson's Bay company as a clerk. Of such labor he soon wearied, and after six years of ardent service he returned to England to publish his first work, which he was ever modest enough to call "flash in the pan." This little brochure, entitled "The Hudson's Bay Company," remained his only effort in the literature of romance for eight years; but when he had long forgotten it the book came to the notice of Mr. Nelson, the publisher, who asked for more with an expectant appetite. The result was the publication of "The Young Fur Traders" in the year 1855, and from that time onward Ballantyne's literary seat and realization continued at a high point until his recent illness at Rome. His books even by a modest appraiser, be regarded as works which tended for good in the life of nearly every English boy. Though in the opinion of many their artistic merit was in some measure made subservient to a constant enunciation of religious truths, there was yet such an unflagging adventurous spirit that they never failed to engross and hold their young readers. Much of their success is to be laid to the thoroughness with which their author did his work. It was his abiding custom to know from experience those phases of exciting life which he set himself to portray. Did he write of the Cornish mines, he went to Cornwall, and with pick and shovel worked in the habiliments of the humblest miner; or dealing with the London fire brigade, he spent days at the headquarters of the firemen, going with them to their work, dressing in their clothes, helping at "watches," and in all things playing the role he was to embody in a long body of fiction. The fertility of his creative power is well expressed in the record of his labors: for he produced no less than eighty complete stories, grappling with life in all quarters of the globe; and for the main part writing only on the adage of the copy book, Experimentia docet. How good much of his work was is best proved by the knowledge that it has lived; that the boy who is offered in fiction to-day the thrilling pursuit of the new marvels of aerial navigation and of fin-de-siecle science, clings yet with an enduring love to the more homely meats which the author of the "Bell Rock Lighthouse" put before him. And he mourns, I doubt not, the loss of this in many ways great man, who during long years has held on high a lamp which lighted the way to truth and manliness and purity.

It may be of historic importance to record that about six weeks ago Mr. Gladstone was thoroughly examined by his medical adviser, who found him to be a wonderfully strong and healthy man for his age, with a vigorous heart, a good appetite, sound lungs, muscular limbs, and a full and deep voice. He was altogether full of vivacity and vitality. Mr. Gladstone informed his medical attendant that he slept excellently, and that in the intervals of work he still found the greatest enjoyment in his literary pursuits.—London Lancet.

Woollen Materials.

Woollen materials are always more porous than linen fabrics, and it is mainly owing to the fact that the one is warmer than the other. Air, in common with gaseous bodies in general, is an extremely bad conductor of heat; but this property cannot be easily demonstrated owing to the extreme mobility of particles of air. If such motion be hindered or retarded the conductivity of air becomes very small. We make use of this property of air in various ways. If we wish to keep a liquid warm, it is placed in a vessel and surrounded by shavings, straw and the like, which entangle large volumes of air in their meshes.

A more obvious reason is afforded by the double windows, which are often used in cold climates to keep rooms warm. The effect is really due to the non-conducting layer of air interposed between them. It is for the same reason that two shirts are warmer than one of the same material, but of double the thickness. The Chinese and Japanese adopt the plan of wearing many layers of clothing, each layer being formed almost exactly like its fellow, by diminishing or increasing the number of layers the wearers protect themselves against the vicissitudes of climate.

When the air is in active motion, as well as cold, the necessity for non-conducting coverings is still more obvious. Wind carries off the layers of air in contact with the body, replaces them by colder air, and promotes evaporation, whereby the temperature is lowered to an almost indefinite extent. Everyone knows the sensation caused by wind blowing on damp clothes or on the wet skin, and the intense cold thus experienced.

To obviate this effect the wind must be prevented from reaching the surface of the body, and for this purpose skins and furs are the most efficient coverings. These constitute extremely warm clothing and cannot be dispensed with in many parts of the world. It is, perhaps, well to repeat that these articles possess no warmth in themselves. When worn they prevent the natural heat of the body from being rapidly dissipated and neutralized by the external cold air. Next to these come thick, coarse woollen fabrics, which entangle and retain large volumes of air. These are especially suitable whenever great fluctuations of temperature have to be encountered.—The Fortnightly Review.

FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and get a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be discouraged if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome **DEFORMITY**. All book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. 224

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

TO FISHERMEN.

Monday, April 16, 1894, at 11 a.m.

I have been instructed by Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie to close consignment, to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 35 bales of salmon nets, 40 8-ply thread; 5 7-8 in. mesh; 40 meshes deep, 14 bales of salmon net twine, 40 8-ply; G. M. Davidson, Aberdeen, manufacturers.

ap16-td GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Land Sale.

SATURDAY, April 14, at noon.

I have been instructed to sell at my Salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria,

Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in charge book, vol. 10, folio 417, No. 12,590 B, certain lands situate at Victoria West, and comprising all that piece, or parcel of land known as the south half of lot 11, being a subdivision of lots 18, 19, 20 and 21, of twenty-five acre tract, Constance Cove farm (section 10) Esquimalt District, according to map 243, there are two dwelling houses on said lands and the sale is subject to the present monthly tenancies thereof.

For further particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 47 Langley street, solicitors for the mortgagees, or to

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

mar31

POSTPONED

AUCTION.

Monday, April 16th, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and by virtue of a bill of sale dated 4th day of March, 1889, and registered in the said Land Registry Office on the 5th of March, 1889, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz:

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas stret, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 23, 1888. Terms of sale, cash; ten per cent. on fall of hammer. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

SING KEE,

34 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at short not ice. Contracts taken m1-tf

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ca-

Premature means impotency at the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the famous Hudyan Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
dorsements.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. e29-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 42 Third street, Victoria. m29

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Argyle House

JUST RECEIVED

1 Case Lace Curtains

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 50c. a pair. New Patterns.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 60c. a pair. Double border.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 75c. a pair. Extra value.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.50 a pair. A good Curtain for sitting rooms.

Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.

Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.

ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.

J. Horner & Co.

To Strengthen up After Sickness

TAKE

Johnston's Fluid Beef

It is stimulating and nourishing and it contains all the elements of **Prime Beef** in an easily digestible form.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings at Saturday Night's Sitting —New Bills Introduced.

APRIL 7.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:30 p.m.

The supply bill was passed through the various stages.

The report on the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Jubilee Hospital bill. The bill, he said, had been carefully drawn and aimed at the better management of the hospital. The city of Victoria had agreed to assist the hospital and if this was done the city should be represented on the board of managers. The bill also aimed at a decrease in the number of managers. The bill before the house was the result of combined efforts.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not see any reason why an alderman should be prevented from being a director.

The bill was read a second time and referred to committee of the whole, Dr. Watt in the chair. Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to strike out the provision that members of the city council could not be appointed on the board.

The amendment was lost and the bill was reported complete and passed.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message enclosing a bill to levy, assess and collect taxes on the property of railway companies. The bill was referred to committee, reported to the house and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Davie, by consent, moved the second reading of the bill. It was introduced, he said, on account of the judgment of the supreme court stating that railway property could not be assessed. There was some difficulty in assessing railway property which would be obviated by the bill which proposed to assess the companies at $3000 a mile. He did not believe in taxing railway companies too heavily.

The bill was read a second time.

The house went into committee, Mr. Croft in the chair, to consider the creditors' trust deeds bill. Hon. Mr. Davie had an amendment inserted providing that an assignment should not have priority over a registered judgment.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to make an explanation. He said since answering a question asked by Mr. Brown a few days ago he had learned that there were complaints against Captain Fitzstubbs, government agent in West Kootenay. The papers in the matter were laid before the house.

Mr. Grant moved on the third reading of the bill to amend the municipal act, 1892, and amending act, to discharge the order and recommit the bill for the purpose of instructing the committee to consider a motion to strike out section 31. This is the section that refers to Sunday closing.

The motion was carried and Mr. Grant then moved that other amendments that he had given notice of should also be considered by the committee. This was done.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved on motion for third reading of an act to amend the municipal act, 1892, and amending act, to discharge the order and recommit the bill for the purpose of striking out section 34. The clause provides that the health officers in cities and the reeve in rural municipalities should decide if an inquest was necessary. The clause was inserted on account of the complaints about the coroner in the city of Victoria. It was a dangerous section to insert. The present law was the proper one. It had worked long and well.

Mr. Brown said he supported the clause because deaths occurred in rural municipalities, the coroner goes there and finds that his visit was an unnecessary one, the municipality being put to a heavy expense.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not consider the clause a dangerous one. The cities had paid medical health officers who knew just as well as the coroner whether an inquest was necessary or not. The argument of Mr. Brown answered for the rural municipalities. Several unnecessary inquests had been held in Victoria, although he did not say that the coroner did not act conscientiously.

Dr. Milne thought the clause as it stood was a good one. The health officer was just as responsible as the coroner. The death of every Chinaman or Indian who died without having been attended by a medical man had to be enquired into at the city's expense because there was no one to give a certificate of death. The same rule applied to rural municipalities but the expense was greater as the coroner had to travel some distance. He had no desire to take away any power from the coroner.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the reasons given were not sound.

The motion was adopted and the committee was instructed to consider other amendments proposed by Hon. Mr. Davie.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message inclosing a bill to amend the Kaslo-Slocan railway subsidy act. The bill was reported to the house and read a first time.

Mr. Grant introduced a bill to amend the bills of sale act.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message enclosing a bill to amend the railway aid act, 1893. The bill was reported to the house and read a first time.

On consideration of the licenses bill, Hon. Mr. Davie had inserted the only clause in the bill introduced early in the session, that was not in the present bill. This was done so that there should not be two bills of the same kind on the statutes. The bill was passed.

Mr. Kitchen asked the premier: 1. Is it the intention of the government to do anything in regard to the Chilliwack railroad? 2. On what grounds did the executive fail to carry out the legislation of last session regarding the Chilliwack railroad?

Hon. Mr. Davie—1—Yes. 2—The question carries an assumption with which I cannot agree.

Dr. Watt asked the attorney-general Is it implied in questions 7 and 8 of the interrogatories to be answered by claimants for enrolment as provincial voters, that an elector who has duly established his right to registration as a voter, and been so registered in any district of the province, may have his name registered at once on the register of voters of any other district to which he may remove, provided he shall have resided in the latter district for two months immediately prior to his application for such registration?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Voters may so have their names entered on the register without having their names posted for the usual period.

The house adjourned at 11:40.

A Narrative and a Warning.

I was in Winnipeg last autumn, and being anxious to learn the address of some friends whom I wished to see I looked in at the office of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was early in the morning, and the first thing that caught my eye was a group of eight or nine young men, whom I soon found to be young Englishmen, seated around the tables reading the morning's papers. "That looks remarkably bad," I said to myself; "for what business have strong, broad-shouldered young fellows to be sitting about reading newspapers the first thing in the morning with work waiting to be done all round them and throughout that vast prairie land?" But I said nothing.

While I was waiting for the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in came one of the Association of clerks. "Any of you fellows want work?"

They all looked up, and one asked, "What sort of work?"

"Digging," was the reply.

Down went all the heads except one. "I'll take it," said that one, and he found work at once. And he was the smallest.

I felt all the more interest in this incident, because my own ladshrdlu cmfwp cident, because my own son, a lad of 15, was just such another youth as were there, but he, like a sensible fellow, took the work which offered, is now in charge of a creamery, and never cost me a halfpenny.

But the narrative is not done yet. Presently in came the secretary. In, too, came a young fellow.

"Oh," he said, addressing the secretary, "I don't like the place at all. I've come back."

The work, I found, was ordinary farm work.

"Why don't you like it?" asked the secretary.

"The fare wasn't good enough."

I began to get uncomfortable at such an answer from a strong young fellow presumably anxious to push his way in the West.

"What was the matter with it?" asked the secretary.

"A great deal too much pork."

"Oh!" came involuntarily from the secretary and myself.

"And," went on the young man, "I do not think I like farming."

Another "Oh!"

Then we told him as plainly as we could that to be a clerk in the Northwest, with that immense natural heritage to be brought under cultivation, was nothing short of degrading. Fancy throwing up such a calling because of too much pork."

"What did you do in England?" I asked.

"I was a market gardener."

"Then go back to the farmer you have just left; go back and say you are sorry you have been so foolish; work with all your heart and soul, and as if you meant to carve out an independence for yourself, and you won't bother about too much pork for your dinner."—Andrew Hamilton in the Canadian Gazette.

Nice Folks Around Winnipeg.

The farmers who come into Winnipeg with produce and stay over night hear some remarkable tales. For instance the following story was told at the breakfast table in one of the city hotels yesterday by a man who lives near Stonewall:

"Yes, sir, boys! These city folks put up the ramdest jobs to get money you ever heard tell of. There's a fellow down here who was telling me last night about a banker in Winnipeg. A woman came to him in the bank one day last week and told him her husband was layin' in the coffin and she'd got a big family and nothin' to eat. The banker went down to her house and sure enough the man lay in the coffin. He emptied his pockets on the table and started out. But when he got to the gate he missed his jack knife and went back to see if he had dropped it. When he opened the door there was the man upon his knees in the coffin counting the money."

There were five men from another district sitting around the table and judging by the nods of approval the story was well received.—Winnipeg Free Press.

An agriculturist with no hayseeds in his hair drove into the city a few days before Easter. His hens had been laying very badly and as he kept but four of the feathered tribe the large number of pails in the back of the rig, although they much resembled it, could not have been filled with eggs. Each one was filled with bran—a necessary adjunct to the product of the fowl to show that they are fresh and fit for the Easter trade. But he came in to sell eggs and had a little financial scheme that had matured in his brain in the quiet winter months. His first stopping point in the city was at an hotel stable where he carefully unloaded his pails of bran. He then drove to a prominent wholesale provision house and purchased 20 cases of eggs at 15 cents per dozen for the eggs. He then returned to his stable and unloaded the cases. His scheme was coming along splendidly.

Taking the eggs from their stale looking surroundings he carefully deposited them in the pails, giving them such a fresh appearance that a hen in a neighboring stall began to cackle, while he indulged in a series of chuckles himself. When he had made up a respectable load he sallied forth and besieged the grocery stores. His wares sold like hot cakes, at the advanced price of 25 cents a dozen. He repeated his trips till he had disposed of his six hundred dozen eggs, and by evening found that he had cleared just $60. This was a very good day's work, and as he drove slowly home smoking his pipe—a new one—he thought of all he had seen in the papers of our "country cousins" falling victims to the wily dealings of the bunco men.—Winnipeg Nor'wester.

Living on Credit.

The statistics relative to the expenditure of the chief European countries upon their armies and navies become more significant when it is remembered that the money thus spent is borrowed money. Of all the European governments that of England is the only one which, so to speak, is paying its way. The remainder are living on loans. As a consequence they are all augmenting their national debts. Between 1870 and 1887 the national debt of France was increased by 12,000,000,000 francs, that of Russia by 11,000,000,000, that of Italy by 3,132,000,000, that of Austria-Hungary by 4,019,000,000, that of Germany something like the same sum, that of Spain by 1,300,000,000, and so on. Even the smallest states are heavy borrowers, Belgium having added almost as much to her obligations as Spain, while the Roumanian debt has been augmented to the extent of 701,000,000, that of Servia to the extent of 244,000,000, and that of Greece to the extent of 270,000,000.—St. James Gazette.

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AGENTS FOR CANADA.

ALL SORTS.

Bill Nye is about to retire from the lecture platform, and go to his model farm in North Carolina. He calls it a model farm because it costs him three times as much to run it as he gets out of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, according to foreign papers, has given 1,000,000 lire (about $200,000) as a bridal present to her niece, Princess Eugenie Letitia Bonaparte, who became engaged to Prince Fabrizio Massimo a few days ago. The princess is 21 years old and the bridegroom 26. Princess Eugenie is the second daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte. Her eldest sister was married a few years ago to Lieutenant Enrica Gotti of the Italian army.

A magistrate of a Liverpool court recently had the odd experience of trying himself for an offense against the law and inflicting on himself a heavy penalty. A number of names of persons charged with allowing their chimneys to be afire through neglect of cleaning came before him, and among them was his own name. He was the only magistrate present, and the clerk said he could fine himself, and suggested that if he inflicted double the usual penalty justice would be met. The magistrate promptly fined himself to this extent, and caused a smile in court by lecturing another offender on the same batch for his carelessness and warning him to be more careful in future.

Up to the present time it has generally been accepted that the biblical manna was identical with the substance that comes out of the tamarisk branches at Mt. Sinai. This has recently been denied by L. Errera, who, at the instigation of the Belgian Academy, undertook an examination of the "Bread of Heaven," which, in 1890, fell near Diabekir. In May of that year Diabekir and the region of the Tigris experienced a terrible storm, during which, in addition to heavy hail, also a thick coating of an edible substance fell upon the ground. The latter had happened in this neighborhood before, and was called by the Kurds "Bread of Heaven." Baked with flour, they were accustomed to eat it. Thes consul at Aleppo sent specimens of this find to the Ministerium at Brussels, and these intrusted Errera with the microscopical examination of the substance. It turned out to be a kind of lichen (Lecanora esculenta), which is found, also, in Persia, Palestine and Algiers, and sometimes covers the ground to the height of fifteen to twenty centimeters. The substance examined was of a light brown color. Chemical analysis showed that it contained but little nutritive qualities. Errera is fully convinced that this "Bread of Heaven" is the manna of the bible, mentioned in Numbers, xi, 8.

Everybody conversant with the history of the siege of Paris by the Germans will remember that the inhabitants of the beleaguered city were fed for a time on the flesh of African and Asiatic beasts and birds of prey from the Zoological gardens. There has lately been discovered packet of letters which throws an interesting light on this matter. These documents have been deposited in the Carnavalet Museum. They were addressed by M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, director of the Jardin d'Acclimation in the Bois de Boulogne, to M. Deboos, a butcher on the Boulevard Haussmann, and refer to the prices which were asked for the animals required for the nourishment of starving Parisians. Zebras, buffaloes, reindeer, antelopes, wild boars, a kangroo, a cassowary and a black swan were killed during the month of October, 1870, together with several rare ducks, pheasants and geese. The cassowary was sold for £8 and the kangroo for half that sum. In November an antelope fetched £40, and prices began to ascend rapidly all round. Thus a bear cost the butcher Deboos £20, and £88 was given for a wild boar. During the Christmas period two camels from the garden were sold at £200. On Dec. 29 M. Deboos took over the two elephants, which were the veritable pieces de resistance of his food supply. They cost him 27,000 francs, or £1,080. He soon sawed up their colossal carcasses and sold the pieces at a profit.

A most remarkable electrical experiment was successfully exhibited in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., last week. By means of a flexible rubber tube a diminutive electric light was introduced into the stomach of a patient. The lights in the room being lowered, over two hundred persons witnessed the working of the patient's organs through the transparency the light created in the abdominal wall. Professor Julius Friedenwald conducted the experiment, which has heretofore been regarded as an impossibility.—Boston Transcript.

As to the speed with which the migration flights of birds are accomplished, Canon Tristram, in the British Association, quoted Herr Gatke as maintaining that godwits and plovers can fly at the rate of two hundred and forty miles an hour. Dr. Jerdon had stated that the spine-tailed swift, roosting in Ceylon, would reach the Himalayas, a thousand miles, before sunset. In their ordinary flight the swift was the only bird the author had ever noticed to outstrip an express train on the Great Northern railway.

An imposter, says the Electrical World, recently gulled some simpletons in Manayunk, Pa., to the extent of $1,000 by claims that should have been suspected by the most unsophisticated. By means of a device that he exhibited, which could be placed in the woodwork of a door, he claimed that with a simple chemical battery he could light a house on the same principle "that electricity is used to ring door bells." A house was wired, a small nickel plated clock-like machine was placed in the vestibule, and the stockholders assembled to witness the test. The exhibitor, however, was not forthcoming, and it was discovered that he had made preparations to connect the house secretly with an adjoining trolley wire, but had been frightened away by observing that he was watched.

The curs of the Adelaide, S. A., museum, who was recently sent to Lake Millegan to collect the remains of the diprotodon and other extinct animals, returned to Adelaide the other day with about sixty cases of specimens that he had collected, including one entire skeleton of a diprotodon ten feet long and six feet high. He also obtained the skeleton of a bird called the dromehron, which is somewhat similar to the emu. The curator says that to remove everything around the lake and make a thorough search would be a work of 50 years.

The largest screw testing machine ever made is now being constructed for the College of Civil Engineering of Cornell University. Its height is twenty feet, its width five and its length fifteen feet and ahlf, and it weighs thirty-three thousand pounds. It has the power of exerting a direct tension of four hundred thousand pounds.

Cocain is apparently by no means a harmless drug to handle. Three years ago a list of one hundred cases of poisoning from its effects was collected, and the number has been growing rapidly since. It is absorbed into the system rapidly even when used externally as a local anesthetic, and is absorbed the faster the stronger the solution that is used. The absorption is the greatest in the conjunctiva, and then, in descending order, in the nose, the larynx, mouth and ear. The symptoms of cocain poisoning differ widely in different cases. Sometimes nervous and muscular excitement predominates; in other cases it is the respiration that is chiefly affected, and in still others the circulation.

Says a recent authority: "Were half the energy that is being spent in the almost hopeless task of searching for a specific cure for tuberculosis devoted to its extermination, the object would be secured."

Edward Hanslick, the veteran among German musical critics, who is sometimes known as "the last enemy of Wagner," is publishing in the Deutsche Rundschau a series of interesting musical recollections that are arousing considerable interest. The following is a translation of one: "When Wagner's 'Tristan and Isolde' was first accepted at the opera in Vienna Ander and Madame Dustmann were cast for the leading roles. This music, which is known now to be more easy to commit to memory than that of some of the older masters, seemed then to be of an insuperable difficulty. After many rehearsals Ander said to be one day: 'I think we about know the second act, but the worst of it is we have forgotten the first.' The sickness and then the death of Ander stopped the rehearsals. Wagner pretended this delay was due to intrigues, but he knew better."

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The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap5-td

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JNO. TEAGUE,
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Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.
ja13

B.C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
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Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

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No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

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ly12 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.A. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
1-19 BETHEL S.

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oct19

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The Daily Times.

A POLITICAL MYSTERY.

In his speech in the budget debate Sir Richard Cartwright said: "Is it needful that general prosperity should be defended by fraud, by falsehood and corruption? Is it needful that general prosperity should be maintained by subsidizing a part of the press to disfort the truth? Is it necessary that general prosperity should be maintained by raising a corruption fund at the point of the bayonet from protected manufacturers, or by gerrymandering the constituencies by wholesale, in such a fashion that in my own province to-day I can point you to twelve constituencies where the Reform party had a collective majority of over 2,000 strong, and yet, of the representatives in this house returned by those twelve gerrymandered constituencies having a liberal majority of over 2,000 strong, we have only four Liberal members to eight Conservatives? I can point you to the other end of the Dominion, where the minister of public works resides, and I can show you there twelve constituencies, having a Conservative majority of 2,000 strong, from which twelve constituencies there are ten Conservatives and two Liberals returned. So that out of 24 constituencies, equally divided between the two parties, by grace of the gerrymander the Conservative party have eighteen representatives and the Liberals six. Sir, is it necessary to maintain and defend the general prosperity by means of knavish franchise returns? Is it necessary to do it by bribing the electorate by wholesale as we have seen done so often?" Sir Richard here touched on one of the most curious features of Canadian politics of recent years. Though invariably professing to believe that their policy was a most popular one, the Conservative government has never been ready to submit it to an unprejudiced vote of the electorate. Vast corruption funds have been provided by the ministry in one way or the other at every election since 1878. Even in 1882, although the N. P. was working wonders in the way of bringing prosperity to the country—according to the Conservative account—a great campaign fund was drawn from the Canadian Pacific railway contracts to be spent in buying votes. For the contest of 1887 the "Uncle Thomas" fund was accumulated, and the tariff beneficiaries also "shelled out" to an enormous amount. Then deliberate bribery by the agency of public works was resorted to. In addition to all this the government used the infamous dodges known as the franchise act and the gerrymander to help them win. In 1891 all these nefarious agencies were employed, once more, in conjunction with the falsehood and chicanery involved in the government's statements relative to reciprocity. Why should all these schemes have been resorted to if the government had a good and wise policy, which was sure to commend itself to the people? One of two explanations must be accepted; either the Conservative leaders had much less faith in their policy than they professed or their morals were so bad, in a political sense, that they could not resist the inclination to use corrupt and unfair means of winning a victory.

DR. DAVIE'S SALARY.

Some Davie henchman has secured the admission to the Ontario Medical Journal of a defence of the payments made to Dr. Davie as "provincial health officer." The writer of the article apparently hopes to disarm criticism at the outset by making the announcement:—"It is not our intention to use this journal as a vehicle for disseminating political views of a nature hostile to either the "ins" or the "outs," but we think that most of our readers will admit that dragging the question of Dr. Davie's (our late provincial officer) salary into a question of party politics is not the right thing." It might have been supposed that after making this assertion he would have presented a truthful and unprejudiced statement in regard to Dr. Davie's position, but instead of this we find as partisan and untruthful a statement as the veriest henchman of the Davie combination could have offered. It is represented that Dr. Davie "was selected at a meeting of medical men held in Victoria," the writer evidently wishing the inference to be drawn that Dr. Davie was acting throughout all the 18 months under the approval of Victoria medical men. In point of fact the meeting mentioned had reference only to the appointment of Dr. Davie in July, 1892, which was understood to be only a temporary one. No medical men asked for his re-appointment in October, 1892, or for his continuance in office for 15 months thereafter at a salary of $200 per month. No medical man with a regard for his own reputation will say now that the re-appointment and the payment of the salary can be justified. Through all the discussion on the case two facts are strongly apparent and have not been met by any statement on behalf of the government or Dr. Davie. In the first place the appointment had no warrant in law, for no act of the legislature authorized it. In the second place, Dr. Davie did nothing, or next to nothing, to earn his salary of $200 per month, which was practically rendered services in return for his salary of $200 per month, which was practically a gratuity. Not the slightest attempt has been made to show that Dr. Davie rendered services in return for his salary during the 15 months—in fact, there was no need of his services during that time. We must charitably suppose that the editor of the Ontario Medical Journal was ignorant of these facts when he admitted to his columns a defence of this piece of rank jobbery. Surely the "ethics" of the medical profession have not been so extended as to require a rush to the defence of a brother practitioner regardless of circumstances.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Halifax Chronicle speaking of the change in the tariff imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on tea not imported directly says: "It practically means that the importation of teas from Ceylon, China and Japan will be in the hands of a few Montreal and Toronto importers and its transportation will be in the hands of the C. P.R. This will afford an excellent opportunity for the creation of a tea monopoly. The former discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on tea was directed against the United States. Now the discriminating duty is directed against Great Britain as well as against the United States. Last year we imported $1,310,906 worth of tea from Great Britain. The 10 per cent. duty is intended to stop that sort of thing. What an over-mastering affection these loyal Canadian protectionists have for the mother country and her trade! Where does the free breakfast table come in?"

T. Collins, connected with the press of Victoria for several years, has gone up to Chilliwack to take the management of the Progress, which in future will be published in the interest of the Davie faction. The premier and his friends are evidently very strongly impressed with the advantages of newspaper backing, as they have been quietly getting their tentacles around all the papers that came within their reach. Mr. Davie may make many financial blunders in establishing papers, or in acquiring a control of papers already established, which in the end will cost him dearly, but he is showing in a practical and conclusive way that he has faith in the power of the press to pull him through. It is about the only compliment, next to prosecuting a publisher for libel, that Mr. Davie ever paid to the press.

Winnipeg Free Press: The fact that the free lumber—made free for the benefit of the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest—is the rough, undressed article and that the finer grades remain as of old, removes the gilt from the gingerbread to a very great extent. A dealer in lumber says the change will not affect prices a cent a thousand.

Says an Ottawa dispatch: "The senate wrestled for an hour yesterday, with closed doors, with a proposition to hold a dance in the chamber some evening. It was voted down." Who will say, after this, that the senate has no usefulness?

One George Leprohon sued the Dominion government for injuries sustained by falling on a slippery plank or step leading to the postoffice in Three Rivers. The exchequer court has now dismissed this claim, on the ground that there was no duty on the part of the crown to remove snow and ice from the plank or step. The great public might better remember this judgment and govern itself accordingly.

The special committee of the legislature, appointed to investigate the bookbinding charges made by R. T. Williams, met on Saturday and again to-day and heard whatever evidence suited them. Reporters were not admitted and Mr. Williams declined to testify unless the press was permitted to report the proceedings. Star-chamber trials give satisfaction to no person.

An interesting case was decided lately by Judge Muir of Hamilton. The bank of Hamilton got a note from Goodman for collection, and when it was not paid they neglected to protest it in proper time. Goodman then sued the bank for the amount of the note, $100, with the result that judgment was given against the bank for the amount and costs. Judge Muir is only a county court judge, and his decision may be upset by higher courts, but in the meantime banks will be apt to look carefully after notes "left for collection."

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Morrison, accused of cattle stealing, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Winnipeg.

Mr. Justice Weatherbee, at Halifax, has sentenced Marg Connolly, found guilty of shooting H. Wellner with intent to commit murder, to 14 years in the penitentiary.

At the convention of McCarthyites of the north riding of Perth, the nomination of W. B. Freeborn as the party candidate at the Dominion election, was endorsed. Freeborn was present and accepted the nomination.

The dwelling of Thomas O'Neill at Merrkton was burned with all its contents. Mrs. O'Neill and her four children were badly burned and had to be removed to the hospital. One child will probably die.

The Baptist seminary at St. Martins, N. B., which cost $60,000, has been sold by tender. The purchaser is George Titus and the price is $2500 over a $10,000 mortgage. He will probably rent it for school purposes.

Attorney-General Blair of New Brunswick met Mr. Pitts of the opposition party, with a resolution setting forth the alleged facts in the Quinn correspondence and requiring an investigation by a committee of the house. The opposition opposed this but the resolution for a committee of enquiry passed.

Dr. Ryerson (Toronto) will withdraw the bill he has introduced in the Ontario legislature abolishing all church exemptions, which was introduced on behalf of the Toronto city council. He has substituted a bill confining exemptions to burying grounds, church buildings and land on which churches stand.

A supposed incendiary fire was started in Lucak's wagon shop at Brechin, destroyed in addition to Gillespie's harness shop and dwelling, McGroth's implement show room, James' carriage shop, McCraig's blacksmith shop, Clark's hardware store and dwelling and Boyle's general store and dwelling. The loss amounts to $18,000 and the insurance to $7000.

A misplaced switch on the Grand Trunk line in the suburbs of London caused a collision between a pilot engine and a freight train. George Ingram and another factory hand, named Fortner, who were stealing a ride were jammed between the tender of the freight engine and a stock car. Ingram was instantly killed, while Fortner received fatal injuries.

A young Indian named Doxeter has been arrested near Southwold on the charge of killing his child with an axe.

It is reported that Patrick O'Brien, a clerk in the Hamilton tax department, is short in his accounts. The amount is about $200. As soon as the fact became known his relatives reimbursed the department, but the matter had been reported to the mayor and their will probably be an investigation.

A Charlottetown, P. E. I., dispatch says: "Martha Dingwall, aged 22, a school teacher at Morrell is missing. She left her boarding house on Monday evening in good spirits to make calls and was last seen on the railway track walking towards the bridge. The section foreman found her gold watch, hat and other articles on a sleeper under a stone on Tuesday. On a pill box was written: "I have no papers; give my watch to little Olive as I promised it to her. Send for my father. God forgive me." It is supposed that she jumped over the bridge. The river is being dragged by hundreds of people but no traces of her body has yet been found. A bogus notice of her marriage had been published and sent to her affianced in Vancouver and although everything afterwards was satisfactorily explained it is thought these circumstances might have preyed on her mind and caused her to commit suicide.

McDowall, M. P. for Assiniboia, has received a petition for presentation to the government and house from the farmers of Summerberry protesting against the exorbitant and unreasonable freight rates, particularly on grain, charged by the Canadian Pacific railway. The petition says the company pays no heed to the frequent appeals for redress and they otherwise have no regard for the wishes or convenience and the necessities of the people of the territories. Notwithstanding the fact that the Canadian Pacific received enormous bonuses of cash and land from the Canadian people, their freight rates are, the petition says, an intolerable burden on the Northwest, hindering the proper development and causing emigration from the Territories. The petitioners therefore pray that pressure be brought to bear on the Canadian Pacific by law or otherwise, to compel them to reduce their rates so as to relieve the people of this unjust burden.

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway, in the course of an interview on the present condition of the wheat crop, said that the price of wheat will go to $2 per bushel within the next 18 months. Mr. Van Horne, estimating the world's total annual product at between 26 and 27 hundred million bushels, says: "Last year farmers received but little more than the cost of production for their wheat, while in many instances the return per bushel was smaller than the expenditure. This can only have one effect. The discouragement of wheat producers and the consequent decrease of acreage. If there is a decrease of ten per cent. in the wheat production this year on account of the low prices of last year, there will be a shortage of two hundred and seventy million bushels, and 10 per cent. of a decrease is well within the mark. As far as I can remember there has never been a surplus of one hundred and fifty million bushels. This year the surplus has been used up by feeding to stock and we will probably start in with as nearly clean sheets as ever before. If there is a shortage of but one hundred and fifty million bushels, this will not be discovered until too late to sow more wheat and wheat will go up with a jump."

The Nakusp-Slocan Deal.

The more the government's scheme for guaranteeing both principal and interest on the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company is discussed, the worse it appears. After the thorough overhauling and showing up of the details of the transaction which took place on the final debate on the second reading of the bill in the house the other day the public will be pretty well convinced that, to put it mildly, the government has gone out of its way in this matter, and distinctly not in the interest of the province. The very weak defence—literally no defence at all to the main charges—which the ministers were able to make to the criticisms of their opponents must make this conviction doubly sure in the minds of all who have followed the exhaustive discussion of the question in the house.

It would be superfluous, after so much has been said and printed on the subject, to review the question at length. Summed up in a few words the charges of the opposition against the government, in respect of the deal are: (1.) That it disregarded the act of the legislature, passed last session, authorizing a guarantee of interest only, on certain conditions, exceeded its authority, and acted illegally in making the arrangement which it did make during the recess. (2.) That the government, in the agreement that it illegally made, bound the province to find, not only all the money required for the construction of the road, but more than required! and (3.) Instead of having the province, which was thus made to assume all the responsibility and risk of the undertaking, construct the road as cheaply as possible, and afterwards own and reap whatever benefits might accrue from the same, the government has signed away all the possible benefits to a company of middlemen, who are to do nothing but build the road with the money furnished by the province, and, from all the facts and figures available, realize a very handsome commission on the cost of construction, at the expense of the province.

Stripped of all elaboration, and, to some extent, confusing detail, the above is the case against the government in this notorious Nakusp-Slocan matter, in a nutshell. With regard to the first charge, although pretending in the preamble of the bill as first brought down, over a month ago, to have acted under authority the government has now, when confronted with the incontrovertible evidences of its unauthorized and illegal actions, been compelled to admit illegality, and to plead in excuse that it thus made a better arrangement for the province! On the charge of guaranteeing more money than required for the reasonably economical construction of the road, the government has no defence except to attempt to show, contrary to evidence and reasonable probability, that the work would cost the amount for which principal and interest was guaranteed. To show cause why all this, on its face, uneconomical and suspicious dickering with an association of (for all the purposes of the agreement) moneyless middlemen—who are to reap all the benefits, if any, and bear none of the responsibility—should not have been avoided by having the province, which is to furnish the money, expend it directly in the construction of the road, and reap whatever saving and subsequent profit there is to be reaped, the government has made no attempt at all!

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, as the true facts of this notorious deal are shown up by discussion, and intelligently grasped by the people, that the government's share in the transaction, on behalf of the province, should receive general condemnation, which promises to become more pronounced and emphatic the more the question is thought over and discussed. In the financial condition to which the province has been reduced by past mal-administration of the government, it is ill prepared for an annual increase to its interest charge of over $30,000, for such a scheme as this, for the benefit of a private company more than anything else. When, in addition, the government's eager haste to make such a disadvantageous arrangement for the province is contrasted with its refusal to carry out its engagement to grant less assistance, on much more favorable terms for the province, to another railway enterprise, certainly equally as worthy—namely, the Chilliwack railway—what are the people to think! What they will do, does not admit of much conjecture. The certainty now is, that the eminently impolitic, bad, and suspicious Nakusp-Slocan deal, will not be one of the least of the sins which will sink the condemned administration out of sight on its rapidly approaching judgment day.—Columbian.

Chief Factor Simpson.

Mr. Wemyss McKenzie Simpson, who died at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on the 31st ult., at the ripe age of 70 years, was one of the oldest of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers, and one of the most important. When he was 13 years old he sailed from England to enter the service of the company during the governorship of Sir George Simpson, his relative. The deceased was for a long time member for Algoma, immediately after the confederation of the provinces, and was afterwards Indian commissioner, coming up in that capacity ahead of Wolseley's expedition for the purpose of making treaties with the Indians. His last post at which he held the position as factor was Sault. Ste. Marie. Mr. Simpson probably knew this country and the "great lone land" to the north as well as any man of his era. His son, Mr. Frank Simpson, of the Ogilvie Milling company, states how he heard his father say that he had brought the first two gray nuns to this country in his birchbark canoe. In the old days he left Lachine, below Montreal, in his canoe, and came right through by water to the trading post of the company situated on the spot where Winnipeg now stands. An active life was his, and he leaves behind him many friends and an honored name.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Men With Nerves.

There is an old and often-told story of the officer who claimed more credit for his own conduct under fire than for that of his men. "They were not afraid, and so they stood steady," he argued; "but I didn't run away, although I was most damnably afraid." The reason of that contention is one that is generally admitted, and the world is not slow to acknowledge the virtue of the constitutional coward whose courage lies in his force of will. For there is such a thing as constitutional cowardice, and it can be conquered if a man's spirit is greater than the tremor of his nerves.

When the natural tremor is the stronger, and overcomes his will, then we write him down a coward. But what can be said of the man who makes no effort at all, and cares not in the least whether he be called a coward or not? As yet, one cannot believe that there are many such men, but at the same time it is impossible to ignore the fact that instances of weak surrender are growing more plentiful, and that there is the same tendency to palliate cowardice that now seeks to palliate drunkenness and crime. In the old days the drunkard and the thief were not overtenderly handled; it was held that that they sinned through what the American calls "cussedness," and it was judged that cussedness could best be cured by being whipped, or put in the pillory, or otherwise strongly repressed.

Now it has been discovered that the poor sinners are afflicted with mental diseases, and serious doubts are cast on the humanity of forcible restraint, even though that restraint takes the mild form of short terms of imprisonment. With much more truth might it be represented that the coward cannot command his nerves, and that, as a nervous invalid, he rather merits pity than mane and charitable, but it is far from being expedient. By all means let us uphold it, if we will, with regard to a particular coward here and there, but heaven forbid that we should ever hold it with regard to cowardice in general! It is not in the least likely that we shall ever do so, for the reason would be so immediate and so deplorable that a healthy reaction would very soon set in.—The Spectator.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT W. J. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

The Purest... Soap Manufactured.

CONTI'S WHITE CASTILE SOAP

Sold by the ounce or pound.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's. *

—Japanese matting and a large assortment of goods for the spring trade have arrived during teh last few days at Weiler Bros'. *

—The young ladies who drilled at the theatre last week under the direction of Mrs. Marvin were photographed by Savannah on Saturday.

—In Hibben's window are displayed a number of pictures by Bamford, Maclure and Harley Simpson. They are worthy of inspection.

—Bandmaster Finn desires to start a class on the slide trombone, and any young men who want to learn the instrument should apply to him.

—A wall map from Hibben & Co. and two handsome pictures from E. E. Blackwood have been hung up in the reading room of the board of trade.

—H. Bostock is having a very handsome house erected on Belcher street. The plans were prepared by W. R. Wilson, and Bishop & Sherbourne are erecting the building.

—It is announced that work is to be temporarily stopped on the Victoria & Sidney railway pending the completion of negotiations with the property owners in the vicinity of the brick yards.

—At the meeting of the Teachers' association on Friday next Inspector Burns will be present. He will speak and there will be several interesting papers read.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent. *

—The congregation of Calvary Baptist church will give their new pastor, Rev. Thomas Baldwin, a reception at the church to-morrow evening. All the ministers of the city are to be invited to be present.

—V. E. Ottaway fell from a scaffolding on Saturday and broke a small bone in his shoulder, which was dislocated only a short time ago. The accident was therefore most painful. Dr. Ernest Hall attended to him.

—Lizzie Cullin, daughter of W. H. Cullin, the foreman of the news room of the Colonist, fell from a "see-saw" on Saturday and broke her arm. Dr. Corsan attended to the child, reducing the fracture, which was a simple one.

—The Mount Baker hotel, at Oak Bay, is to be re-opened on May 1st. Already Mr. Virtue has arranged for the accommodation of nearly 50 guests who intend to spend the summer there. The interior of the hotel is being renovated and put in perfect order. The reputation established last year ensures for the Mount Baker a large share of patronage.

—The fastidious Englishman thinks of Poole when he wants a new suit of clothes. Every well dressed English woman asks for Priestley's dress fabrics. The higher grades are partly wool and partly silk, and the effect of this combination is exceedingly beautiful. There is at once a richness and softness and delicacy which appeal to every woman of taste. These goods are sold by first-class dealers. The trade mark is the "Varnished Board," round which the cloth is rolled. Nothing else is Priestley's.

—The committee in charge of the Canoe club ball are not leaving everything until the last minute. They have already commenced decorating the large dining room and corridors at the Mount Baker hotel, where the ball is to be held next Friday evening, yards of streamers have been carefully strung across the ball room, with here and there groups of paddles and other canoe paraphernalia. The halls will be illuminated with electric light and Japanese lanterns. Three full rigged sailing canoes have been placed in the halls, out of the way of the dancers, making very attractive decorations. A number of tents will be placed in the large corridors which extend around the hotel. The music will be supplied by the Richardson orchestra and Mr. Virtue will attend to the tables, which are guarantees that those departments will be as perfect as possible.

—Hinde's Curling Pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's. *

—The annual meeting the British Columbia St. George's Society has been postponed until May 4.

—Do you want table linen of any kind? If so we can supply you with some, for we are complete Home Furnishers. Weiler Bros. *

—We can supply you with the very latest styles in sideboards, tables, desks, etc., etc., having received a whole carload. Weiler Bros. *

—There will be a meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening for the purpose of moderating in a call for a minister.

—The shareholders of the tramway company on Saturday evening authorized the directors to sign the bonds and complete other arrangements for taking over the £100,000 5 per cent. loan, which was floated in London at 95.

—There will be an apron sale, tea and concert at Emmanuel Baptist church, Spring Ridge, on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The first will commence at 2 o'clock, the second at 4 o'clock and the last mentioned at 8 o'clock. The affair is in the hands of a good managing committee and will be made a success.

—In the opinion of many local lovers of music the chief event of the amusement season will be the visit of Ovide Musin and his company of high class musicians. Musin in his treatment of the classic compositions has no living superiors, and with the genius of a true master he is not surpassed in his interpretations of the so-called "popular" works. Musin is no copyist; all his work is marked by a freshness and originality of treatment that leave the impression that he is a master violinist. He will be at the Victoria theatre on Friday evening.

—The steamer Queen sailed for San Francisco last evening, the cabin passengers from Victoria being: Mrs. A. J. Galletly, E. McPherson, Miss R. L. Meyer, Miss Fowler, A. J. Gillihan, J. Keichenbach, J. T. L. Meyer, H. Ross, A. Baines, and Mrs. S. M. Hartman.

—Capt. Shears, customs appraiser, and Provincial Constable Whiteside returned on the Maude yesterday from the West Coast bringing with them most of the articles taken by the Indians from the derelict bark Archer. They recovered all the instruments, many of the sails, most of the rigging, clothing, a boat and many other articles. The Indians did not offer any objection to handing over the goods after the officers had explained the object of their visit. The other passengers who came up on the Maude were: H. Gillard, F. Mcfuillan, W. H. Smith, R. McDonald, G. Stewart, J. Stewart, E. Emory, and H. Wilson.

—In the April number of the St. Mark's Quarterly the Rev. W. H. P. Arden makes the following announcement:—"The Vicar of St. Mark's church, New Brompton, Chatham, England, has offered me the position of assistant priest of his church, and after consultation with our present revered diocesan, I resign the parish of St. Mark's, Victoria, B.C., at the end of May next. The parish of St. Mark's, New Brompton, contains a population of over 10,000, almost entirely artisans and their families, and the services at the church, to quote from an authority, are of "the High Anglican order." Such work among the artisan class appeals strongly to my sympathies, and the call, I feel, after deep and earnest supplication for guidance from Almighty God, to be one I should not refuse. It required very strong convictions to cause me to take this action at the present time, when such a happy and peaceful prosperity has dawned upon the parish after a period of deep anxiety. But adversity is less dangerous than prosperity, and it is as well as it is."

—Hattie Stratton, the young woman who last winter pleaded guilty of opium smuggling on arraignment before Judge Hanford, will not be sentenced, for she has been pardoned by President Cleveland, a telegram notifying her of that fact having been received by the United States district attorney at Seattle on Saturday. Her petition was sent to the president only a few weeks ago, and the fact that it was granted so quickly was no doubt due to the fact that Judge Hanford and District Attorney Brinker, as well as her attorney and herself, signed it. In it Miss Stratton, who is 23 years old, stated that in order to provide for the wants of her parents, who were poor and old and in feeble health, she left her home with them in Port Angeles last fall and, going to Victoria, purchased nine pounds of smoking opium, intending to get it across the line and make a neat profit on its sale. She was not so fortunate, however, and an inspector on board the steamer arrested her and found the opium concealed in her skirts. Her indictment and pleading guilty to it followed. She was not sentenced at once, and not wishing to go to prison and having no money to pay a fine, she bethought herself of an appeal to the president. She has always claimed that it was her first attempt at smuggling, and it is said that since her conviction she has lived a respectable life in Seattle, attending school.

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

For One Month Only

CABINET PHOTOS $3 per Doz., Cash.

SKENE LOWE, 63 Gov't St

CORNER IN STOLEN GOODS.

Edward Hanna and Ada Grant Caught With the Spoils of Twenty Robberies.

The Value of the Goods Exceeds $1,540 and Embraces Almost Everything.

If any one has lost anything in the last six months, let him go to the innocent looking cottage, 105 View street, and there is every possibility that he will find it there. The police took possession of the place on Friday afternoon and Edward Hanna and Ada Grant are in custody. An inventory of the stolen goods would exhaust the space in a column of the Times. Nearly a dozen watches, double that number of clasps, rings, furniture, manicure sets, stoves, groceries, books, slates, pictures, tools, photograph albums, meat safes, bedding, clothing, and, in fact, everything that could be lugged away in three or four months of industrious robbery were found in the house. There was enough to fill an ordinary store, and the total value is upwards of $1500. The police simply took their record of stolen property up to the place, made a comparison, and have already five clear counts against the two. As fine a collection of sand bags, revolvers, brass knuckles and burglars' tool as a thief ever possessed was also found in the house. A charge covering their possession will also be laid against them.

Hanna and the woman have lived in the house for several months, passing as man and wife. They went about as ordinary people, had few friends, and would have escaped but for the merest accident. They had a friend named David Lindsay living on Store street. Last Thursday night Hanna called upon him, and that night later on the house was robbed and a valuable watch stolen from Mr. Lindsay. The next day Mrs. Lindsay remembered that Hanna had asked in the most innocent way imaginable if they had fixed the back window yet, he having noticed a few days before that it was broken. Entrance had been effected through the broken window. As a result the police were consulted, and Constables Palmer and McKay sauntered up to the Hanna cottage with a search warrant. They did not find the watch, but made a series of discoveries that took their breath away. Sergeant Levin and Constable Monat were called into the case, and the four went to work on it. A meat safe, some tools, books, and other articles taken from the home of Mrs. Patrick Hickey were positively identified. So were four chairs and a table stolen from E. J. Salmon, despite the fact that Hanna had re-varnished them and tacked new board on the chairs. This morning in the police court Mrs. Hickey and Mr. Salmon swore to complaints charging the defendants with having stolen property in their possession. The first case, at the request of Sergeant Walker, was remanded until to-morrow and the second until Wednesday, at the request of P. S. Lampman, who appears for the defendant. In both cases Mr. Macrae sits as committing magistrate.

The police have some groceries which can be identified by Speed Bros. and an album and some pictures which J. Savannah can prove are his. Other cases are being traced up to-day, including some silver mugs marked "Beede's Cafe, Seattle." The latter means probably the most serious case of all, as it is a clear case of bringing stolen property into the country. Just as rapidly as property is identified complaints will be taken out. The police are anxious to have all who have lost property come to the house and examine what they have possession of.

Hanna and the woman are supposed to have an accomplice, because it would have been almost impossible for them to have stolen everything in the house themselves. Hanna is about 35, blonde and well built. He does not look like a thief. He has been here off and on for three or four years and for a time was on the Seattle police force. He will probably claim that he bought all the goods and was going north to sell them among the Indians. It is known that he had plans laid for a northern trip to dispose of his booty. The Grant woman has some Indian blood and is very dark. She met Hanna in Seattle, where she deserted her husband. The police here say that she once walked Hanna's beat in his uniform while he robbed a store.

This afternoon a lot of table cloths and towels belonging to the C. P. N. Company were identified by the discovery of the laundry marks which had been cut off them. Proprietor Seafore of the Russ House will, it is believed, also swear to a complaint, some of his goods being among the booty. The police are making an inventory of the entire property. It is said that Hanna worked on the tramway for a time and also waited in some of the saloons and restaurants. He will probably have a full house at his hearing to-morrow.

The Arawa In.

The steamship Arawa, Captain Stewart, arrived in from Australia, Fiji and Hawaii on schedule time this afternoon. She was reported from Carmanah at 10, Otter Point at 1, and was alongside the wharf at 2.45. The inspection by Dr. Meenaughton Jones consumed half an hour. The customs officer at the gang plank refused to permit the reporters to board the ship. It was learned that the ship had a pleasant run from Hawaii, where everything is quiet. The ship brought sixty passengers and about 800 tons of general freight.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Aid Proposed by the Government for the Nicola and Chilliwack Railway.

Three new government bills and one public bill in the hands of a private member were introduced in the house on Saturday evening. The government bills all deal with railway matters. The first one gives the province power to assess, levy and collect taxes on the property of railway companies, which was made necessary on account of the judgment of the supreme court in the C. P. R. assessment. The land claimed and occupied as the right of way for railroads by railway companies, and other lands occupied by the company for station, engine houses, freight sheds, or other buildings connected with the actual operation of the railway, together with the personal property of the company, including the rolling stock, shall be assessed in the district in which the terminus or head office of the company in the province is situated as a whole, and at the sum of three thousand dollars per mile of track, including sidings, without the limits of any incorporate municipality. The unoccupied lands will be taxed as wild lands and the unoccupied lands as ordinary real estate.

The Kaslo & Slocan railway subsidy act provides that the land grant authorized for the broad gauge railway may be given for a narrow gauge road, and where, owing to the nature of the country and the overlapping of the sections it shall be found impracticable to locate alternate sections of land, as provided in the Kaslo & Slocan railway act, 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor in council may grant to the company other lands in West Kootenay, whether along the line of railway or not, such lands to be selected in blocks of not less than two miles square, but so that such other land shall not exceed in area one half of the lands which otherwise the Lieutenant-Governor might have granted the company, and not exceeding in the whole sixty thousand acres.

The power conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor in council by the Railway Aid Act, 1893, is extended in such manner as to authorize a guarantee both of the principal and interest upon the bonds of either or both of the companies to an amount not exceeding one half the cost of construction thereof, as ascertained by a contract, to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, entered into after approved tenders have been publicly called for, and whether a similar guarantee is or is not obtained from the municipal corporations; but in no case shall the guarantee for either company exceed the sum of seven thousand dollars per mile. So much of the provisions of the said act of 1893 as relates to the payment to the government of gross earnings shall be read as referring only to one half of the subsidy and percentage of gross earnings, and such half of subsidy and gross earnings shall be held for the purposes in said act mentioned, and all other provisions of the said act and the conditions therein imposed, shall, except as varied thereby, apply to the guarantee hereby authorized: Provided always that in lieu of paying to the company the excess of moneys received on account of subsidy and gross earnings, the same shall be held and invested to form a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the bonds at maturity.

Register This Week.

Citizens would do well to bear in mind the fact that only a week remains in which to get their names on the provincial voters' list. All names have to be posted for two months before the lists are revised, and as the court of revision may be held not later than June 15th, only a week remains in which persons can register. Those already on the list should take care to see that their addresses are properly given, as many names are being struck off the list on that account. All information can be obtained on application to Mr. J. B. McKillican at the court house Bastion Square.

MARRIED.

GARNONS-WILLIAMS-WARD—On March 17th, at St. Paul's Valetta, Malta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Edward A. Hardy, assisted by Rev. W. W. Nicholson, chaplain H. M. S. Camperdown, Lieutenant Aylmer H. Garnons-Williams, Royal Navy, H. M. S. Camperdown, to Edith Letitia Ward, third daughter of William C. Ward, of Highwood, Victoria, Vancouver Island.

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Their Clothing of us. These are facts that can be verified at any time, so fall in line and come to us, honest goods, lowest prices, first-class styles.

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Is personally selected by us, not only as to style, but as to material and make. Try us one time.

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Cash and one price.
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CAMERON.

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The whole Bankrupt Stock now in the **Stanley House** will be offered for Sale **for 60 days**, commencing

Tuesday, April 3rd,

$37,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be sold REGARDLESS of former prices.

This is the Largest Stock ever offered in this way in British Columbia.

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Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.		5⅝c. per lb.
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,		5⅜c. "
Granulated, " "		4⅞c. "
Yellow, according to quality, "	3¾ to	4⅛c. "
100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.		
SYRUPS—30 Gal. Barrels,		2½c. per lb.
10 " Kegs,		2¾c. "
5 " "		$2.00 each.
1 " Tins,		$4.35 per case of 10
½ " "		5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

WEILER BROS. Have Received

A Whole Carload Of Handsome OAK FURNITURE

Comprising Sideboards, Desks, Ex. Tables, Centre Tables, Chiffoniers, Hall Racks, Etc. Excellent Value, Best Finish, and these Goods are sure to please you.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Japanese Matting, Japanese Rugs and Skin Rugs. Stonewear, Refrigerators, Butter Crocks, Etc.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER WILL QUICKLY CURE DIPHTHERIA, QUINSY, COLDS AND COUGHS.

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 4.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 4 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time.

Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may result for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

The Effect of the Revision Cannot Yet by Fully Estimated.

SOME CHANGES IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Reduction of the Duty on Agricultural Implements Good as Far as it Goes—Better if it Had Been Wiped Off Altogether.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

Ottawa, April 2.—The effect of the tariff changes is not yet fully known. Indeed, it will take some time before this is fully known and understood. The changes are so numerous and of such a character that they will have to be fully worked out before it can be said what effect they will have on the different industries on which they are imposed. To applaud them at first sight would be as unjust as to universally condemn them.

Indeed, it is plainly evident that one or two changes, at all events, are in the right direction. Whether the good will more than counterbalance the bad, if bad there be, can only be told after, as I have already said, the whole tariff has been gone into and closely figured out, comparing the new with the old.

For instance, there can be no hesitation in saying that the reduction in the duty on agricultural implements from 35 per cent. to 20 per cent. is a step decidedly in the interests of the Canadian farmer and the great mass of consumers. Since it is apparent to almost anybody outside the Massey-Harris Manufacturing company, who are about the only ones directly concerned in keeping up a high tariff wall on the tools of the farmer, that this duty should entirely disappear, then any reduction at all is a step in the right direction. Five per cent. off would be a benefit just to that extent., a twenty per cent. duty is better, but no duty at all would be better still. There is no difficulty in coming to a conclusion on this item, since the change is easily understood, and there can be no mistaking it nor its effect. As a matter of fact, it is about the only change which, so far as can be seen, can be said to be of any material benefit.

So long as the Canadian farmer gets the benefit, it is perhaps of no great concern to him as to how the change came about. It is, however, apparent that he has not got to thank the Ottawa government for the change. The Wilson bill makes agricultural implements free, and in the face of this the Canadian government could not well impose a higher duty than they have done. Mr. Foster's argument is that the bill has not passed the senate, and until that is done there is no use of saying what the Wilson bill provides. It is evident that he expects, nay wishes, that agricultural implements will not remain on the free list when the senate reports the bill. As the American bill provides that the implements will only be free to those countries who reciprocate by admitting American goods free, then there is no doubt but the action of the Canadian parliament in the meantime refusing to take advantage of that offer will be duly noted by the American senators.

There can be no better evidence as to the averseness of the Canadian government to secure reciprocal trade between the two countries than in this instance. The Americans hold out the offer which the Canadian government always said they would accept. Instead of this they clap on a duty of twenty per cent. To show their utter hypocrisy they insert a clause after cornmeal, barley, etc., stating that if the Americans reciprocate in these articles by placing them on the free list, so will Canada. In other words, when the Americans say "black," Mr. Foster calls "white," and when they say "white," he speedily replies "black," all the time imagining he is performing a fine piece of statecraft. And his followers applaud him for doing this. When he announced that the clause I have mentioned was to be inserted after cornmeal, etc., the Tories in the house cheered, and when the finance minister later on said that he would not accept the American offer of free agricultural implements they cheered still louder. When Mr. Foster will announce that a "clerical error" has been made and that the duty is either 25 or 15 per cent., the same cheers will greet his announcement.

As to the necessity of a duty on agricultural implements, none can be shown. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell since his Australian trip has plainly shown this. The minister of trade and commerce stated at the banquet of the board of trade in Toronto that the Massey-Harris company were able to compete with the Americans in Australia in an open market. What does this mean? It simply means that Canadians are called upon to pay part of the price the Australians should pay so as to enable them to secure the trade for Messrs. Massey & Co. If that is not the case this firm ought to be able, with cheaper help and lower taxation, to compete with Americans in the home market. In short, the Canadian farmer has discovered that he is paying tribute to combines, and refuses to do so any longer.

The placing of certain lumber on the free list is of advantage to Manitoba and the Northwest. Now both Liberals and Conservatives agree upon these points. So far so good.

But what about coal oil and binder twine? Far worse than the agricultural implements duty is the heavy protection on coal oil and binder twine. Nothing, however, has been done to remove these two rotting branches of the N. P. tree. In the case of coal oil it is argued that the investments in Petrolea are too heavy to permit any reduction. Whatever there may be in that argument, and there may be a little to retain sufficient protection not to demoralize the business by removing it all at once, but there can be none to permit it remaining at the extraordinary high rate of protection which is now accorded it. As to binder twine, there is no living excuse why it should not be abolished. Nearly all the money invested in this business is American capital. Mr. Stairs, M. P., of Halifax, stands almost alone in having this duty retained. But Mr. Stairs, it, seems, is quite strong enough to prevent the government interfering in this matter.

As to the other changes, there are some 600 in all. The grouping of articles, the classification, has all be so materially altered, that to say how they affect all the industries to which they apply would be for the present premature. That is plainly shown by the large delegations which are visiting Ottawa daily to see Mr. Foster to complain as to changes made or changes not made.

SLABTOWN.

The Greatest of Penal Colonies.

A few weeks ago a convict at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, rushed upon Col. Horsford with an axe, cut off two fingers of his left hand and wounded him in the head before he could be disarmed. Col. Horsford, who is the chief commissioner of the islands, has since been reported as out of danger.

Thirteen thousand convicts are living at Port Blair, which is probably the largest penal settlement in the world. The Andaman Islands are in the Bay of Bengal, and to Port Blair is sent the refuse of 250,000,000 of people. The worst criminals of British India and Burmah, if they incur long sentences of imprisonment, are sent to Port Blair. Over 8,000 of them are serving life sentences. The attack upon the chief official of the islands is all the more noteworthy because, since the settlement of Port Blair was started in 1857, with the mutinous Sepoys as the first colonists, there have been only two murderous assaults on Europeans by convicts, and yet to guard this army of evil doers only one company of British infantry and several hundred Punjab police are employed, a very small force when it is considered that there are no prison walls, and that the convict barracks are scattered all over the settlement, which is several miles square.

The hundred or more boats and canoes required for the work of the settlement are far more carefully guarded than the prisoners themselves. There is no chance to escape except by capturing these boats. Even then there would be little hope of freedom, for the Andamans are far from land and lie in a region of tempests. The only refuge is the forest, where runaways are sure of starvation, if they are not shot by the natives. The authorities, therefore, have so little fear of any attempt to escape, that as many as 500 of the convicts are often sent ten miles away without any guards except their own officers.

Even in this isolated place a remarkable incident occurs now and then to vary the monotony of incessant road making and forest felling. Nearly eleven years ago sounds were heard like the firing of big guns, and it was thought a warship had gone ashore on South Andaman. The station steamer was sent to carry relief to the crew, but no wreck was found. The noises came from Krakatoa, 1,500 miles distant, where the most tremendous volcanic disturbance of modern times was in progress. Years ago the ship Runnymede sailed from Australia and the ship Briton from England, each having on board a battalion of the Eightieth Foot. The regiment was to be reunited at Rangoon. One dark night a terrible storm caught both vessels near the Andamans, and a great wave carried them high on the shore. The next morning the regiment, without a man missing, was re-united on the island. The battalion had travelled round the world to meet, and a stranger meeting never occurred.

The administration of this penal colony is a remarkable system of rewards and punishments. Invariably good conduct secures better food, increased comforts, and finally wages for days' work. Twenty years of obedience to the rules secures a pardon for life convicts. Pardons are often granted for deeds of gallantry, and murderers, redhanded and with weapons ready, have been seized by their fellows, who risked their lives to gain the coveted freedom. The attempt to assassinate the chief official of the colony may result in restrictions that the convicts have hitherto escaped.

What is an Earthquake.

From the time of the ancients until the middle of our own century the phenomena of earthquakes had been observed and described on countless occasions. But if any one will look over the pages of Humboldt's "Cosmos" (published in 1844) which summarizes the then existing knowledge on this subject, he will find almost no sign that earthquakes are to be studied like other mechanical motions.

The effects of the great Neapolitan earthquake of 1857 were so studied by Mr. Robert Mallett, a distinguished engineer, and his most interesting work, in two profusely illustrated volumes, is perhaps the first in which an attempt is made to attack the problem from its mechanical side. His study of the destruction due to the earthquake was intended to lead to the knowledge of the intensity of the different blows or impulses. But, in fact, an earthquake is not made up of blows at all. It is a continuous series of intricate twistings and oscillations in all possible directions, up and down, east and west, north and south, of the greatest irregularity both in intensity and direction.

Frequently it is impossible to find among those any single impulse at all adequate to do the damage which is actually observed. This damage is not done by a blow; it is done by the combination of many small motions and twistings taking place in many directions. On account of this fundamental misconception of the nature of an earthquake, most of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Mallett are not valid, and his methods generally do not lead to correct results. But, nevertheless, the spirit in which the question was approached was the true one, and he is one of the founders of the modern science of earthquake measurement.

This science had its birth in the city of Tokio only a few years ago. Within the last dozen years the university of Tokio has brought together a great number of foreigners of ambition and learning to constitute its faculty. I shrewdly suspect that in many cases they had few prescribed duties, and that the instruments and laboratories for research were often lacking, at least in the earlier years. This band of learned and active men could not fail to be incited to a study of the frequent earthquakes in Tokio and the vicinity (when we take Japan into account there are on the average two shocks daily), and it is chiefly to the members of the Seismological Society of Japan that we owe the science of earthquake measurement.—The Century Magazine.

One might as well try to stem the rapids of Niagara, as to expect perfect health while a scrofulous taint exists in the blood. Through its alterative and purifying properties, Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes every vestige of scrofulous poison from the blood.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SOME SMALL REPUBLICS.

Little Independent States in Various Parts of the World.

When a person speaks of small republics, he is supposed to mean those of South America and Europe, which are marked on every map and described in every cyclopedia printed since they have become republics. The fact is, the world is spotted with small republics that are never heard of, some so small that they seem more like needle points than pin heads. A few of them are known to the most learned teachers of geography but the majority of them would set the most of these teachers a task which would require more than a single day's research. These little republics are found on islands so diminutive that they are marked only on navigators' charts, and again between and in the centre of kingdoms. In area they run from less than a square mile up to about one hundred. In population they run from fifty-five people up to but little more than that many hundreds. They are all republics, in that they are governed by the people, but their plans of government show a great many novelties.

To Tavolara may be accorded the distinction of being the smallest republic in point of population on the face of the globe. It is situated on an island about five miles long by five-eighths of a mile in width, thirteen miles off the northeast coast of Sardinia. Its population numbers about fifty-five people. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing, the land being tilled only enough to supply the needs of the islanders. The possession and absolute sovereignty of the island of Tavolara was formerly granted by King Charles Albert of Sardinia to the Bartoleoni family in 1836, and for more than half a century Paul I., king of Tavolara, reigned over it in peace. On the 30th of May, 1882, King Paul died of heart disease, sitting in his chair, like the emperor Vespasian, vainly endeavoring to write a will. His last words were a request that none of his relatives should succeed him on the throne of the island, and that its inhabitants be allowed to govern themselves. None of the relatives ever filed a claim, and on March 27, 1886, the islanders held a mass meeting and decided to establish a republic. The matter was a simple one for them. A constitution was drawn up, which gives, by the way, equal suffrage to women, and also provides for the election of a president every six years. The president receives a salary, and is advised by a council of six, the members of which are elected by the people. There is no pay and no perquisites attached to any of the offices. The independence of Tavolara was formally recognized by Italy in 1887, but there is nothing on the records which shows of any other country having taken notice of it.

If we were judging the countries by their area, then Goust must be awarded the honors. But while its area is not one third as great as that of Tavolara, its population is over twice as much, the total number of inhabitants being about 10. Goust is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the lower Pyrenees, and occupies an area of about a fraction over a mile. The republic has existed since 1648, and is recognized as an independent state by both France and Spain. The government is vested in a council consisting of twelve members, who serve seven years. This council elects from its number one who discharges the duties of chief executive. He acts as tax collector, assessor, judge, etc., but from all his acts there is an appeal to the Bishop of Larunas, in the village below. Other than these there are no officers, not even a clergyman. Neither is there a cemetery nor any public institution whatever. The pass which leads to the adjacent Spanish parish of Larunas is so steep that the carrying of heavy burdens is an impossibility. The inhabitants of this tiny mountain republic have built a chute, therefore, down which they slide heavy articles and the bodies of their dead to the cemetery far below. Indeed, the good inhabitants of Goust are baptized, married and buried in the near by Ossau valley. Since the seventeenth century the population has varied but little, ambition and a desire to see the world calling the more venturesome from this republic in the clouds. The inhabitants are long lived and robust, are shepherds and weavers of cloth, and seem entirely contented with their lot, having little ambition either for riches or power. Their language is a quaint mixture of French and Catalonian Spanish.

Another republic of dwarf proportions is that of Franceville, an island in the New Hebrides group, situated east of Australia and a short distance north of New Caledonia. It contains an area of some eighty-five miles and its population consists of about forty whites and five hundred natives. The island was formerly a colony of France, but its independence was guaranteed it in 1879. Its government consists of a president and advisory council of eight, chosen by the people. The president, who is at present a Mr. H. D. Polk, a native of the United States, is appointed a judge, from whose decisions there is no appeal. Equal suffrage is extended to all, white or black, male or female, may vote, but only the white male may hold office. The island republic is in a prosperous condition, and carries on a good trade with France.

San Marino is an Italian republic, situated in the eastern spurs of the Appenines, and occupying an area of about thirty-three square miles. An interesting feature of San Marino is that by an act of the great council no printing press is allowed within its limits, and any matter printed in the country is liable to confiscation and the publisher to be sent to prison. It is the only country on the face of the globe with such a law. The inhabitants number about 5,900 and their cheese and wine are probably known to many newspaper readers. The city of San Marino can be reached from Pisaro-Urbino by a good carriage road and would well repay any one for a visit. It numbers about 1,700 inhabitants, and is a quaint old place, having changed little, if any, since the time of Columbus. It preserves all its old customs intact, and the dress of the people, even, is the same as it was three centuries ago. It can truthfully be said that this is one spot upon which the busy, modern world has not intruded itself. The streets are steep and narrow and the houses tall and gloomy, built of undressed stone, but decidedly picturesque in appearance, for all that. In the principal square of the city, called Pranello, stands a magnificent white marble statue of Liberty, presented to the city by the Duchess of Acquasla in 1874. In the city of San Marino no business of any kind is allowed to be carried on, and all of the shops are to be found at Borgo di San Marino, a busy village about two miles away. The republic is governed by a great council of sixty members, who are elected for life. From this body is elected a council of twelve, who decide in the third and last resort. The executive department is represented by two captains-regent, one elected by the people and one appointed from the nobility by the council of twelve. They have a cabinet consisting of a home secretary, a minister of foreign affairs and a chancellor of the exchequer. An army of 950 is maintained, who, however, are mostly employed on police duty. San Marino dates its existence as a community from 885, and its independence as a republic from 1631. Napoleon III. protected it from papal interference in 1854, and at the unification of Italy it was allowed to retain its independence, through the efforts of one Celsario.

Andorre, or Andorra, as it is commonly called, is another European republic, a trifle larger in point of population than San Marino, and nearly six times as large in area. It is situated in an almost inaccessible valley of the Eastern Pyrenees, between the French department of Anege and Caladorra in Spain. The country is crossed by the river Bolira, which affords an entrance from France, the only other entrance being a precipitous mule path from Spain. The Andorrians are a fine, robust people, whose principal occupation consists of fruit culture and mining; the mountains surrounding Andorre containing some of the finest iron and lead depositts in the world. Andorra, the capital of the republic, is situated on the river Balua, and contains about 2,200 inhabitants. It was formerly a quaint old city, but the progressive inhabitants, in their desire to keep pace with the balance of the world, have torn down many of its old buildings, and the town, as well as the country, is rapidly losing its individuality. The republic is governed by a sovereign council of twenty-four members, chosen by the people, and the council elects one of its members to be syndic for life, who exercises the chief executive power. While Andorra collects its own taxes and elects its own officers, France maintains asort of protectorate over the country, and insists on the payment of 960 francs annually for the free importation of corn into the country, a product the Andorrians cannot raise and are forced to import from France. The French government also has the right to appoint one of the two supreme judges, and in all civil cases the right of appeal to the court of cassation in Paris is given. This is the limit of France's power over Andorre. Andorre maintains a standing army of 1,100 men, and has been afree state since 819.

Another republic of diminutive proportions is that of Mansuet, which lies between Vermas, Belgium, and Aix-la-Chapelle. There is only a very little of this most charming country. The land measures only four square miles, and the proud nation which inhabits it numbers only 3,000 souls; but, such as it is, the republic exists, free and independent, under the rule of its people, and enjoys the protection of Germany. It has existed as an independent state since 1688. It is governed by a president and a council consisting of five members, who are elected every three years, the president being eligible for but two terms. The national army consists of but three soldiers, who in the piping times of peace also act in the capacity of policemen. The capital is the town of Mansuet, which has about 4,000 inhabitants, and in which a handsome government building was erected in 1833 at a considerable cost.

Pitcairn Island, in the Pacific ocean, claims to be a free and independent country, but its independence has been recognized by none of the world's nations.

The Late Lord Tweedmouth.

The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie preaching in Stony and in Guisachan referred to the death of Lord Tweedmouth. At the close of the service in Guisachan, Mr. Mackenzie said it was just a week that day that the late proprietor of this estate passed away, and it was very sad to think that they would see him no more worshipping with them in this place, where he so regularly worshipped during his stay at Guisachan. He was sure he expressed what they all felt, that no event could happen here that each and all could more keenly feel. Everything on the estate bore such evident traces of his refined taste, judgment, and interest in their material, and he must say, in their spiritual interests. That was not the day nor the place where he could say all he felt concerning the late proprietor. It was on account of their moral and spiritual interests he had the privilege of preaching in his place. Lord Tweedmouth took the greatest intrerest in these services, and helped him in his work in every way he could. He knew that in Lord Tweedmouth he had one who could appreciate in no ordinary degree the Gospel of Jesus Christ; one, too, who knew theology well, and knew his Greek Testament. His lordship retained to the end his taste for learning. Lord Tweedmouth was dignified and reserved, but those who knew him personally felt the charm of his character—a character which has been largely inherited by his illustrious daughter, Lady Aberdeen. To know him well was to love and revere him much. Lord Tweedmouth throughout a long life of public service and large business connections, maintained an unblemished and upright character. It is not given to many to have finished their course with the esteem of so many various shades of opinion. It very often happens that the empty chair remains empty for want of a successor. In this case, however, the honors and responsibilities of the demitted position fall to one who has proved himself worthy to occupy it. We join together in heartfelt sympathy for Lady Tweedmouth, and pray that she may have all needed grace to bear her very deep sorrow. She was a comfort to many others, and we trust she may realize the abiding sense of the great Comforter. He was sure there was not a man, woman or child on the estate who did not feel the great loss of one they so much looked up to. It was unnecessary for him to enlarge at any greater length, for he felt how unable he was to put into words what they all felt, or what he felt himself.—Inverness Courier.

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Aluminum Yachts.

Two examples of aluminum built yachts are to be seen in French waters. One is the ten-ton yacht Vendeneesse, launched recently from the stocks of the Societe de la Loire. The other is a 33-foot sailing boat. The former craft has been built for the well-known French yachtsman, Comte de Chabannes, La Palice, from the designs of M. V. Greffioux. It is computed that if this had been constructed of steel frame and wood planking, like other boats of her class, her hull would have weighed 4 tons 5 cwt., but in aluminum her weight is only some 2 ton 6 cwt. The other craft referred to is named the Jules Davoust, and with it Lieutenant Hourst intends to set out on a survey expedition on the Niger. This craft affords additional proof of the great suitability of aluminum as the structural material for boats intended for exceptional purposes, such as river survey and exploration. The boat complete only weighs 18 cwt., a fact which sufficiently indicates the extreme portability of the craft when overland transport is involved.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays. Ar.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays. Lv.	Miles from Victoria.
3.30 P M	3.40 P M	6.30 P M	0	WELLINGTON	8.00 A M	8.10 A M	2.00 P M	0
3.36	3.46	6.36	2	NANAIMO	7.54	7.44	1.54	2
3.51	4.01	6.51	9	WELLINGTON JCT.	7.39	7.29	1.39	9
4.01	4.11	7.01	11	GOLDSTREAM	7.29	7.19	1.29	11
4.04	4.14	7.04	14	BRAYNAN'S	7.26	7.16	1.26	14
4.08	4.18	7.08	16	CEDAR HILL	7.22	7.12	1.22	16
4.13	4.23	7.13	19	McPHERSON'S	7.17	7.07	1.17	19
4.18	4.28	7.18	22	HOSKINS	7.12	7.02	1.12	22
4.23	4.33	7.23	25	DUNCANS	7.07	6.57	1.07	25
4.31	4.41	7.31	29	SOMENOS	6.59	6.49	12.59	29
4.36	4.46	7.36	32	COBBLE HILL	6.54	6.44	12.54	32
4.41	4.51	7.41	35	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	6.49	6.39	12.49	35
4.51	5.01	7.51	40	KOKSILAH	6.39	6.29	12.39	40
4.56	5.06	7.56	43	QUAMICHAN	6.34	6.24	12.34	43
5.06	5.16	8.06	49	GLENORA	6.24	6.14	12.24	49
5.11	5.21	8.11	52	COBBLE HILL	6.19	6.09	12.19	52
5.20	5.30	8.20	58	CHEMAINUS	6.10	6.00	12.10	58
5.40	5.50	8.40	70	LADYSMITH	5.50	5.40	11.50	70
6.05	6.15	9.05	85	NAMAIMO	5.25	5.15	11.25	85
8.00 A M	8.10 A M	2.00 P M	0	VICTORIA	3.30 P M	3.40 P M	6.30 P M	0

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying His Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

Walla Walla - - April 13

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kasio, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, General Agent, No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Rates to all Points East and Southeast

$5.00 to $10.00

Cheaper than via any other route. Luxurious Sleepers and Elegant Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, running through without change to

Boston, Montreal, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Toronto,

All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
7 00 pm	Lv	M1	...Tacoma...	110 Ar	3 30 pm
9 15 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82 Lv	1 45 pm
12 30 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	32 Lv	10 30 am
3 30 am	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M 1 Lv	7 30 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass Agent, 121 First Washington, Portland, Or.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

HONOLULU, by O.S.S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,020 tons) Saturday, April 14th, 1894, 2 p. m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai....Thursday, May 3rd, at 2 p. m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CORBON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria.
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

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The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

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Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1106 Pacific Ave. Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply, on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

Nice, New, Nobby SPRING SUITS. New Cut. New Patterns B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

How the New Tariff Will Affect the Vancouver Sugar Refinery.

A visit to the sugar refinery showed that institution to be shut down and on enquiry it appears to have not been running for about three weeks. This state of affairs has been produced by the heavy importation of Chinese sugars of Victoria firms, the importations of last month running up to about 800,000 pounds, or considerably more than the consumption of the entire province.

A few questions of the reporter elicited the following information: The refinery was built in 1890 at an outlay of about $300,000, and when working full time employs upwards of 100 men, none of whom receive less than 20 cents per hour. In 1890 the net duty upon refined sugars ad valorem and specific, amounted to 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 cents per pound, and the importation of Chinese products was unknown, but on the 24th of June, 1891, the tariff was reduced to 80 cents per hundred pounds and Chinese competition began to be felt, in 1893 the importations of coolie sugars exceeding one million pounds. The effect has been that the local refinery, according to the statement submitted by it to Cabinet Ministers Foster and Angers in October last, had in three years paid in dividends only 13 per cent. on its capital and is at present closed down. It appears to be in a position to compete with eastern and American sugars, but as Chinese is the cheapest sugar in the world it seems that the tariff rate of 80 cents is scarcely sufficient to protect this very important local industry. In Hong Kong refineries coolies work from 12 to 15 hours for about 10 cents, and the port being a free one, bone, charcoal and machinery are set down at a much less cost, thus giving Chinese sugars a further advantage.

So soon as the effect of the recent tariff amendments appeared, which is a further reduction to 64 cents per hundred pounds, the several members of the province at Ottawa were informed as to the severity with which it would bear upon British Columbia sugar, and efforts are being made to have to board of trade take some recognition of the position of the matter. A meeting of that body will probably be convened to-morrow when the subject will be considered, and should occasion seem fit steps will be taken in support of the local enterprise.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Notes From the Columns of the Upper Country Press.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Geo. McDonald, of Clinton, and O. Redpath, of Savona, have gone prospecting up the North Thompson.

The chief social event of the season, the At Home given by the Ladies' Benevolent Society, on Thursday night in the pavilion, was a success in every way.

Prof. Mires interested a number of spectators on Tuesday afternoon by his demonstration of how to break a vicious horse. The professor was very successful, though the animal he experimented on was very wild and vicious.

Edward Jones' horses were sold to Mr. R. H. Lyons for $100, in addition to the cost of catching them, which was $100, making the price $200.

W. R. Megaw, of Vernon, is suffering from ulcer of the stomach, not cancer, as stated last week. He is not considered dangerously ill.

Rev. Dr. Reid, who came to Kamloops with the Orange delegation, is staying a few days for the benefit of his health, having been quite sick for months past. He feels already an improvement from breathing the delightful air of this district and is enthusiastic in his praise of Kamloops atmosphere.

Thomas Flynn came down on Sunday last from the Homestead mine near Adams lake, which he and four others are developing. They have the tunnel in about fifty feet, and have quite a quantity of ore on the dump. It bears copper, zinc, silver and gold, with a little lead. They expect to make a trial shipment to the Tacoma smelter.

Business has picked up so much at the Grand Pacific since the free 'bus has been running that Mr. Unwin expects to run four horses on his 'bus and build an addition of 20 more rooms to his house.

M. Beattie, provincial officer, was down to Lytton last week, where he located and staked out a claim with a magnesium chlorate deposit on it. He brought up samples which will be tested. It is pronounced of very good quality.

Mission City News.

A dressed ball was held at the rooms of the Bellevue hotel last Thursday evening. A large number of guests were present. It was the most fashionable gathering of the season at Mission City. It was largely attended.

Emigrants from the northwest are visiting this locality.

Burglary was committed at Nelson's drug store last Thursday evening between 9 and 10 o'clock. Fifty dollars were stolen.

(Golden Era.)

Messrs. Carlin's teams got through from Fort Steele to Golden and report the road not good for travel on account of the snow.

Ben Pugh, an old time prospector, is thought to have struck a good lead near the Wells and Taylor mine.

The 403 on Thursday last ran into a slide at the 13th crossing near Donald, and rolled over on her side. Engineer Denman and Fireman Collie jumped and got off without a scratch. The engine came over to the shops on Monday where she will be overhauled.

A petition for a road from Toby creek into West Kootenay is going the rounds this week and is receiving many signatures.

The Chinese have leased all the E. K. & W. Co.'s ground (not used for mining purposes) for $1700 for the season. This is considered a good figure and shows the value of mining property in Kootenay.

A curious combination arrived in Golden from the west last Saturday, viz., a parson, a peddlar and a piano tuner.

The Kicking Horse is slowly but surely breaking up. There have been several narrow escapes of stock drowning this week, owing to the ice round some of the water holes giving way when cattle were drinking.

A Hard Winter on Peace River.

The following letter is published in the east, received from Christ Church mission, Peace River, N. W. T., under date Jan. 3, 1894:

My Dear Mr. Massey: Some weeks ago I got out the balance sheet of the mission to June 30th last; also a general letter to subscribers and friends, intending to send them out by the Hudson Bay company's packet the first week in January, but I was then down with sickness, and the packet left without my letters. I am now trying to write a few lines to each subscriber, but I can assure you it is hard work, as I am hardly able to sit at a table and hold the pen. In a few days from this my youngest son, Fred, a young fellow just twenty years of age, starts on snowshoes with a dog train to Edmonton. The round trip of eight hundred miles will probably take him five weeks. I am sure you good people outside who get your mail delivered two or three times daily would think this a long distance to travel to mail and get letters. My dear wife is now in Toronto. The last letter I received from her was dated September 15. Sick and weak as I am, I think I would be almost willing to travel out the four hundred miles on foot for the privilege of getting a letter from her. My last papers received were June papers, so you see I am in blissful ignorance of everything that may be going on in the outside world. Well, I have my hands full here and very little time to think of anything in civilization.

We are experiencing very hard times this winter with sickness and very severe cold weather. Nearly the whole of this month the thermometer has been down to from 50 to 62 degrees below zero. We have scarcely seen sun, moon or stars. We have been enveloped in a dense atmosphere of cold, and with this came a regular tornado of influenza or grip. We have 140 odd souls in the community, and I am sure there are not ten souls in the whole community that escaped; every one being helplessly sick at the same time. We have just heard from Slave lake, a settlement 150 miles to the south of us, that they have scarlet fever and diphtheria, following in the wake of influenza. They have already had seven or eight deaths, and people here in Peace River are almost panic stricken in dread of diphtheria. Generally, when anything like this threatens they take to the woods, but the snow is now so deep and the weather so cold that few are able to travel. I am very much afraid that we have not yet seen the end. I am urging upon them the necessity of keeping their houses and camps clean. Mrs. Gough Brick left here in June last. We sadly miss her, and it has been no small task to keep everything in running order during her absence. I was very anxious she should go out, as after five years of excessive labor and isolation she needed change and rest. When she left I did my best to secure a suitable man for my kitchen as cook, but I failed to do so. So from actual necessity I have been compelled to do the work myself. At present I am missionary in charge, superintendent, school and mission farm housekeeper, cook, dairy maid, etc. I am sure you will think this strange kind of missionary work. Well, without it our school must have closed down this winter, as unless we both feed and clothe the children it is impossible for them to attend school. A missionary in a country like this cannot get along without a good deal of hard manual labor.

From the balance sheet you will see that, financially, things are down to low water mark with us. The outlook in regard to funds to sustain the mission and health to do its work are not very encouraging. The last two winters have been the most trying I have ever experienced. However, I am not giving myself any unnecessary anxiety in regard to things. The work is the Lord's. I think I am willing to try to honor God either by service or sacrifice, life or death, continuing at the post of duty or giving way to some one else. I am hopeful that Bishop Young, who is now in Eastern Canada, may be successful in stirring up an increased interest in the work in distant Athabasca.

Yours, etc.,
J. GOUGH BRICK.

To Massacre the Salmon.

A special dispatch from New Westminster to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer on Saturday contains the following startling information: The American canners at Semiahmoo and Point Roberts are not going to have the rich salmon fisheries of Boundary bay all to themselves next summer. Inspector of Fisheries McNab received a dispatch yesterday from the department of fisheries at Ottawa stating that pound nets would be permitted in Boundary bay this year. The pound net is to all intents and purposes a trap net, and the privilege offered is pretty certain to be availed of by nearly all canners on the river. Some time ago the fisheries department was made aware of the situation regarding the fisheries in Boundary bay, and the danger the Fraser river canning interests stood in from the operations of American fishermen, who are permitted to use any kind of net or trap. The new order places the canneries on an equal footing with those at Point Roberts and Semiahmoo, and it will probably have the further effect of checking the development of the industry at the latter point.

Dark Lantern Proceedings in Comox.

When any one has a fair and honest scheme to present it gains favor by publicity; but if it will not bear the ordeal of public discussion it were safer to keep it in the dark. It was only natural therefore that when Mr. Lewis Casey came up from Victoria on the last trip of the Joan for the purpose of springing a political scheme for the benefit(?) of this district, he should veil his movements in secrecy. Of course his father-in-law, the present government agent, was the first person sought, and next Dr. Scharschmidt was called in. The curtains were drawn and Casey carefully unfolded his pet scheme. It was in short that a local man must be run for the legislature to beat Hunter. He might be an oppositionist in the guise of a government candidate, but he must be pledged to vote for anything the British Pacific Railway Co. desired, including, of course, a big cash subsidy in addition to the immense land grant. Hunter, it was claimed, was opposed to that railway and must be shelved. The plan, as subsequently developed, was to have no public meeting, at least for a time, but move on the quiet; tell everybody that the railway would run near his place; where parties were oppositionists tell them it was an opposition scheme in disguise, where they were strongly in favor of the government, tell them that the government was back of the movement and that if they wished to keep in with the powers that be they should quietly fall into line. The thing was certain to go through, you know; people must be impressed with that idea as people like to go with the tide. Everybody approached was pledged to keep mum. If the thing was to get out people would be likely to say it was rotten and smelt bad; so this "holy alliance" thought and moved in a mysterious way its wonders to perform. Only one person was attacked at a time. Sometimes there was apparent success but quite as often an open rebuff. Farmers thought that a railroad through the Chilcotin country bringing the cheap products of the prairie into their home market would not greatly benefit them. Many thought that the land grant was sufficient, and if a large cash subsidy was wanted, largely increasing the provincial indebtedness and burdening every man's property with heavier taxation, it was time to call a halt. The workingman objected that it would flood this section with cheap labor. There were others who looked upon it for what it really was a land booming scheme. Some thought it unwise to array themselves and the district against their powerful and friendly neighbor—a neighbor which had furnished them the best market in the province. There were those too, who claimed with justice that Mr. Hunter had done well by this district and richly deserved the support of all those who had the best interests of this community at heart.—Comox Weekly News.

Trade in Crusading Times.

The trades and manufactures of the Christian realm in Palestine were regulated. Moslem caravans were protected by treaty and merchants of Mosul were established in Acre. The imposts on every kind of merchandise were fixed, and custom houses and toll bars were established along the roads or at the city gates. There was also an excellent law that none might carry arms in the streets, which must have prevented many violent outbreaks.

In the bazaars of Aleppo and Damascus were to be found the carpets of Bagdad and Persia, with glass from Irak and Chinese, porcelain, ivory and perfumes, sandal wood, musk and aloes, civet and spices, silks, velvets, satins, cloth, including camlets of camel hair tyrtain from Tyre, and cotton. Many precious drugs were sold, such as opium and rhubarb, tamarind, cartharides, cardamoms, scammony and senna.

A great trade with northern Russia having its port at the mouth of the Don, brought from the "land of darkness" rich furs of the ermine, the Siberian squirrel, the red and white fox, the marten, beaver, otter and wild cat. The Latins were very fond of fur for dress and for the "mantle" of scarlet, fur lined, in which they slept. The furriers had a street in Jerusalem, and the Moslems also, especially in the north, were equally accustomed to the use of precious furs.

The trading stations of the Jews, the Genoese and the Venetians extended far into Turkestan, north of the Oxus, and at Aden the Arab traders of the Red Sea met Chinese junks and brought the wealth of India and of the far east to the Italian markets in Alexandria. Moslem laws allowed the pilgrim to Mecca to trade on his journey.—Edinburgh Review.

Opium Speculation.

New York is making the price of opium all over the world; the attention of the trade in Smyrna, London, and other places is directed to this city, because here is the spot where the gigantic speculative movement started and where it is still in progress. The names of New York bufers in Smyrna are made public by underhand means and cabled to London, thus demonstrating the importance of operations from this centre. The proposed tariff duty of course was the signal for beginning the campaign, and, if the proposition passes Congress, a good harvest will be reaped by the three leading speculative operators in this vicinity, but if the duty question proves to be a delusion and a snare, the downfall may be quite heavy.

The recent advance in the price of opium was also assisted by reports of light and damaged crops. Correspondents writing from Smyrna now claim that the crops are in good condition, and that an abundant harvest is expected in all districts. Conflicting statements are to be expected under such unusual speculative circumstances, and it may be two months before the actual truth is known.—New York Shipping and Commercial List.

How a Frenchman Got Even.

We are always more or less exasperated by the rudeness of the autocrats who rule over our Parisian postoffices, and who consider that the public has no rights that officials are bound to respect. They refuse you change in these respectable resorts, they deny your rights to buy postage stamps, unless the stamp clerk be about; there is one of him, and he usually is out at breakfast half the day. A Parisian the other day went meekly to purchase a postoffice order for thirty odd dollars and tendered a hundred dollar note in payment. "We do not give change," said the clerk gruffly. "You have the change," said the purchaser civilly, "my predecessor just counted you out four twenty dollar notes." "None of your business," was the reply; "bring the right change!"

Now the Parisian was an astute man and a very high-tempered one, so he departed wrathfully, inquired into the rights and wrongs of the matter, and returned triumphantly with the exact amount in pennies and ten cent pieces. "Count that out," said the uncivil clerk. "That is not my business." The clerk appealed to a higher official; but the law was explicit; it was the employee's business to count up cash, so the surly brute toiled over his task, and his Parisian foe watched him with the placid and cherubic smile that is wont to dawn on a Frenchman's lips when he has played a neat trick and got even with an enemy.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Animal Cunning.

Some animals exhibit a great deal of cunning. They are fertile in resources and accommodate themselves to circumstances beyond their ordinary instincts. Frequently their cunning takes a mischievous form; sometimes it assumes a phase that is exceedingly ridiculous.

An instance is related in which a gentleman attempted to drown his cat in the presence of his dog. Three times he threw the cat into the stream, and every time the dog jumped in, seized the cat, brought it to the shore and laid it at his master's feet. The fourth time the dog leaped into the stream he seized the cat and swam to the opposite shore, where he gave it its freedom.

One day a trained dog entered a green grocery, dropped a dime from his mouth, and then picked up a salmon and walked off with it.

"What an intelligent dog!" exclaimed a bystander.

"Humph!" growled the grocer. "A dog that can't distinguish between a ten cent slice of salmon and a five dollar whole salmon haven't any intelligence at all!"

A Rhode Island dog was in the habit of frequently jumping over the gate of a common picket fence. One day he appeared with a long bone in his mouth; he made several attempts to leap over the gate, but failed every time. He stopped a minute, and was evidently debating another plan. He placed the bone beside the gate, jumped easily over it, and then put his paw under the gate and pulled the bone through. He wagged his tail complacently over the result of his experiment.

This recalls another story of a dog and a bone. A lady in Erie, Pa., was the owner of a very fine Esquimaux dog. On one occasion he found the baby alone in a room. It was seated on the floor, and was crying. It must have occurred to him that the baby was hungry, for he scampered down stairs and returned with a bone in his mouth, which, standing on his hind legs, he gravely presented to the baby.

Mr. Lang, a florist, of Worcester, Mass., owned a very intelligent dog of the Prince Edward Island breed. One morning Mr. Lang's four year old boy got possession of a hatchet that he had been forbidden to touch. He hacked at everything in sight and was in constant danger of cutting himself. The dog took the hatchet from him, carried it to the garden and buried it. The child tried to dig it up, but the dog drove him away and lay down upon the buried implement.

A gentleman was suffering from an ulcerated sore throat. It became so swollen that it was believed he would die, and the household came to his bedside to bid him farewell. Each one grasped his hand for a moment, and then turning went out weeping. A pet ape advanced last, grasped his master's hand, and then went away with his paws covering his eyes. The pretence of deep grief was so ludicrous to the sick man that he was seized with an uncontrollable fit of laughter. It broke the ulcer in his throat and he recovered.

Squirrels are exceedingly cunning. An old lady kept a fruit stand near the entrance to Central park, New York. A squirrel was in the habit of helping himself to peanuts whenever the opportunity occurred. On one of his visits to the stand the old lady baffled him in his pilferings. Then, instead of a peanut, he seized a peach and made off with it. She gave chase, and the squirrel, after drawing her some distance from the stand, dropped the peach, ran swiftly back, seized a peanut before she got there and ran away with it, much to the amusement of the bystanders.

An instance of cunning rather cruel in its character was witnessed in a coffee plantation in the Transvaal. Among the coffee trees there grows a shrub of which the apes are particularly fond. But a species of wasp fastens their nest to these shrubs of which the apes are very shy, for fear of being stung. One morning fearful cries were heard, and upon examination it was found that the apes ravaging the plantation. A large baboon was throwing the young apes down into the shrubs, so that their fall might break off the wasps' nests. While the little fellows were crying piteously because of the stings of the angry insects the old fellow calmly regaled himself with the fruit, occasionally tossing some of it to his mate and her young ones, which were a safe distance away.

A quail in Paris showed remarkable cunning. He was kept with other quails in the market house. Whenever a customer appeared the quail would perch himself on one leg and puff himself up into a fluffy ball, which is a sign of illness in quails. The customers would say in disgust: "I don't want that fellow. He is sick." The pretender lived through the season, while his companions disappeared one by one to be served on toast.

Optic Search-Light.

One of the most remarkable inventions which has lately come into practical use in the hospitals of New York is the ophthalmometer. It is used for examining the eye when it is in a state of disease, and it illustrates how accurately modern science has come to deal with the ailments to which the flesh is apt to fall heir, says the World.

The invention of this new instrument was found to be a necessity. It is an acknowledged fact among specialists in diseases of the eye that poor eyesight is on an alarming increase in the United States, especially among children. The number of children who wear eye-glasses continually in New York city alone, and especially in Boston, is double or treble of what it was several years ago. The very large increase of work which this has occasioned for the doctors in the eye hospitals rendered it extremely difficult for them to carry on their examinations as they had heretofore done.

The old method of examining the eye was to station the patient at some distance from a chart on which were printed letters of various sizes. If the person under examination was perfectly clear-minded, a more or less accurate result was obtained; but in the case of a child or a person dull of comprehension the result was not generally so good.

The ophthalmometer does away with all this uncertainty, and by its use the veriest tyro fresh from the medical college can make the most accurate diagnosis. It is the invention of Profs. Javal and Schiotz, of Paris, and was introduced into the hospitals of New York by Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa.

It is a combination of a telescope and a large painted disc, on which is projected an intense electric light. In front of the disc is a small wooden mask-like frame in which the patient places his face. On the disc are a series of divisions.

The doctor looks through the telescope at the patient's eye. The effect of the intense light is to cause the numbers and divisions on the disc to be reflected and to show out clearly on the cornea or rear wall of the patient's eye. Connected with the disc is a sliding arrangement by means of which any desired point on the disc may be located, so that in a case of astigmatism, for instance, it is only necessary for the physician, after locating the source of the trouble, to make a report of its exact location on the disc. Since the reflection on the eye corresponds exactly with the disc itself, he has no trouble in doing so.

Of course, the different markings are meant to show the different degrees of affliction, and after the record is made it is the easiest thing in the world for the doctor to prescribe the proper pair of glasses to be worn. And the best part of it all is that this point is established beyond a doubt. People need have no fear hereafter of making a mistake in the selection of their eyeglasses, for their selection is made according to an absolute rule, and not, as in the old method, according to their sensations merely.

Having the eyes examined by electricity, which is really what it amounts to by this method, is as yet something of a novelty, even among physicians. Some years ago the celebrated Dr. Helmholz devised an instrument much after the fashion of this one, but it was too complicated to be of use.

The Speed of Thought.

It takes about two-fifths of a second to call to mind the country in which a well-known town is situated, or the language in which a familiar author wrote. We can think of the name of the next month in half the time we need to think of the lastmonth. It takes on the average one-third of a second to add the numbers containing one digit, and half a second to multiply them. Such experiments give us considerable insight into the mind. Those used to reckoning can add two to three in less time than others; those familiar with literature can remember more quickly than others that Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet." It takes longer to mention a month when a season has been given than to say to what month a season belongs. The time taken up in choosing a motion, the "will time," can be measured as well as the time taken up in perceiving. If I do not know which of two colored lights is to be presented, and must lift my right hand if it be red and my left hand if it be blue, I need about one-thirteenth of a second to initiate the correct motion. I have also been able to register the sound waves made in the air by speaking, and thus have determined that, in order to call up the name belonging to a printed word, I need about one-ninth of a second; to a letter one-sixth of a second; to a picture, one-quarter of a second, and to a color one-third of a second. A letter can be seen more quickly than a word, but we are so used to reading aloud that the process has become quite automatic, and a word can be read with greater ease and in less time than a letter can be named. The same experiments made on other persons give times differing but little from my own. Mental processes, however, take place more slowly in children, in the aged and in the uncultivated.—Nineteenth Century.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

Babies need fat

Mother's milk, though thin and watery in appearance, contains from 2 to 6 per cent. of fat.

Fat is needed, not only for the growth of brain and nerves, which is very rapid in children, but also for the perfect formation of the other tissues.

MILK GRANULES

contains 3 per cent. of butter fat, and it is

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
mr31-tf

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.
Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
The Leading Grocers.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894

VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his office in the Court House, Victoria, where forms of application may be filled up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Court House Victoria.

When the correct address of the residence is not given on the Voters' List or in the applications for enrollment filed prior to 31st March last, voters are requested to send to the collector a written order to change the same, or to call at the office of the collector and have the necessary change made, as it is destrable to have the revised list as correct as possible.

Victoria, March 31, 1894.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
ap2-tf Collector of Voters.

Victoria City Electoral District.

The office of the Collector of Voters for Victoria City Electoral District will be open on and after Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Court House, in the Provincial Police Court Room; entrance at rear door of the Court House.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
mar 30 Collector of Voters.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street. Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NANAIMO NOTES.

Footpads About—A Suicide—Farmers Busy—Rough Riding.

The past fine days between the showers has enabled some of the farmers to commence ploughing.

A home team went down to Somenos yesterday to play the Cowichan Rugby Club. The match resulted in a draw.

Chief Engineer Burnap of the United States navy yard at Mare Island, who went up to Comox last Wednesday, will remain there for some time. He will not only test the Union coal but superintend the loading of the American gunboats and see that the proper quality and weight is supplied.

Will Garrad and A. Cotton have been heard from. They have reached Lasquiti Island in safety and are now there recuperating, while their emissary comes to town to replenish the "Jemi-john."

A case of suicide occurred at Wellington yesterday morning. The unfortunate had been in ill health during the past week. He was missed from his bed and a search was instituted which resulted in finding the body in a swamp at the rear of Mr. Thomas Faithfull's, life being all but extinct. Mr. Charles Ross is the sad mourner and feels deeply the loss of his pet pig.

A number of small boys collected around a house in Belgium Town, Northfield, to watch Sheriff Drake and Constable McLeod, with the assistance of some Chinamen, remove the household effects of Mr. Duchene into the street. A girl of 15 or so, his daughter, was the only one at home, and cried piteously. Some women neighbors took pity on her and helped her to pack up her things, and gave her shelter. The father was in the mines working at the time. He had been notified to leave the house by his wife, who has left him, she being the owner of the house. It seems that she required the rent, which he refused to pay, and it was taken into court, judgment being given in her favor, hence all the trouble.

William Walter, in the employ of W. Patterson & Son's meat market at Northfield, was held up by two men at the railway crossing close to the road leading to Departure Bay, about a mile from here as he was returning from Nanaimo. One of them grabbed hold of the horse's bridle and commanded him to halt. He asked them if they wanted any meat, as it was all he could give them, and one of them said to the other, "it is only a butcher," and they let him go, running off in the direction of Departure Bay. It was so dark he could not manage to recognize them.

John Tippet, sr., of Nanoose Bay, informs us the farmers are busy seeding, he having planted potatoes three weeks ago. A large area of ground is being put under cultivation this season and a good crop is predicted.

The piece of land the lacrosse boys have secured is of considerable area, quite level and, as is well known, is located right in the heart of the town. It is thought that the expense of putting the grounds in good order will not be large and the lacrosse boys feel confident that the citizens will liberally support them in their efforts to secure a first class athletic ground so conveniently situated.

When returning home last night to his residence on the Newcastle townsite, C. Dempster, the auctioneer, was knocked down by a horse being ridden furiously on the Comox road from the city. At the time of the accident the victim was talking with Mr. Irving, who narrowly escaped the same fate. Mr. Dempster was picked up in an unconscious condition caused by a severe blow on the back of the head. He was taken to the Newcastle house where everything was done to revive him, till Drs. Davis and McKechnie arrived, who soon restored consciousness. It is feared, however, that the patient is suffering from concussion of the brain, although his ultimate recovery is only a matter of time. The driver went on heedlessly, not caring how the victim of his careless riding suffered.

Brief Locals.

—The recent hospital bazaar in Institute hall netted $358.35. The total receipts were $421.85 and the expenses $63.80. The ladies desire that thanks be expressed to all who assisted in the affair.

—On Saturday evening the Temperance Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the first entertainment given by Branch Northern Light No. 1, J. A. O. F. The chair was taken by Mr. William Nicholas, president of the juvenile branch, who stated that the juvenile branch of the A. O. F. was in a healthy condition. It numbers between seventy and eighty thousand in various parts of the world. The entertainment consisted of songs, recitations and an operetta, "King Winter," composed for the occasion for one of the Companions of the Forest, to whom great credit is due for the success. The programme was as follows: Foresters' opening ode; recitation, Bro. Joseph Hancock; part song, Bros. S. Sherbourne, W. Craigie, A. Sellick, S. Churton; recitation, Bro. J. Cohen; song, Bro. Sherbourne; dialogue, Bro. F. Cooley and Miss Mabel Lyons; song, Mr. Cave; recitation, Miss Nicholas; operetta, sixteen Juveniles and sixteen young lady friends, after which refreshments were served. The ball was again set rolling by Bro. Sherbourne with a song, dialogue by Bro. Coates and Miss Saunders; recitation, Bro. I. Cohen; Foresters' closing ode, "God Save the Queen." Mrs. Newman was pianist. By request the programme will be repeated in a few weeks in a larger hall.

—A meeting of the board of school trustees will be held at the police chambers, city hall, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 8 p.m.

—At 10.30 on Saturday night a fire did damage to the extent of $400 to the house of M. J. Appleby. It was fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—In the house this afternoon Premier Davie moved for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the statements made by Mr. Forster in the house on Friday respecting the government's action in the Nakusp & Slocan railway scheme.

—The assignees of Green, Worlock & Co., will call the promised meeting of creditors for probably Friday. The day has not been set. Only bona fide creditors will be present, and a very interesting meeting is looked for.

—It is quite likely that J. Stuart Yates will cease to be a school trustee when the amended school act goes into effect. He resides 300 feet outside of the city limits and while he has an office in town and could very likely justly claim a legal residence here he says he will not do so. The government say that they have no desire to turn him out and as he is a good director the act may be amended.

—There were four persons in the police court this morning charged with being found drunk. One of them, Emily Paterson, was the girl arrested a few days ago for attempting to commit suicide. She was convicted and judgment suspended until to-morrow. Wm. Dick, one of the quartette, was fined $10 or 14 days in jail. Samuel Kelly charged with an infraction of the Public Morals' by-law in swearing at a man will be heard on Wednesday. Lang Lee was acquitted of an infraction of the "Revenue tax act." He afterwards furnished a list of his employer and paid their taxes.

America Photographed.

Part Four of America Photographed, the coupon for which appears for the first time to-day and which will be continued only this week, is one of the most interesting of the series, inasmuch as it illustrates the midwinter fair now in progress at San Francisco. Among the views are: the manufacturers and liberal arts building, the building of mechanic arts, the Golden Gate, the fine arts building, the building of horticulture and agriculture, entrace to manufacturers and liberal arts building, general view of the fair, a prairie schooner, a 49 camp, J. W. Mackey's cabin, dance house, etc. These are views that will be peculiarly interesting to our readers, and the sale of these handsome portfolios will undoubtedly be largely increased thereby. Copies of Part Two, which were exhausted last week, are again on hand, and orders already left can now be supplied. To accommodate subscribers who did not start at the beginning, additional numbers of Parts One, Two and Three will be procured, but orders must be left for them—that is a coupon and 10c. for each part. Any person wishing the series from the start should order now.

Marine.

The collier Costa Rica from San Francisco to Nanaimo passed up Saturday night.

The British ship Eastcroft, Rimmer, master, from Honolulu to Royal Roads, was towed in last night by the tug Wanderer of Port Townsend. She was 29 days out and is seeking. The Eastcroft left England eleven months ago for Freemantle, Western Australia, with a full cargo of railroad iron, and in eleven weeks which they were discharging there were only 42 days that the men could work. She went from Freemantle to Newcastle, N.S.W., in ballast and loaded coal there for Honolulu.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, unthistered.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Walkem in chambers this morning disposed of the following:

Harris v. Brunette Saw Mill Company.—Application to extend time for serving notice of appeal from judgment of full court, pronounced first February, 1894. Order made extending time for thirty days.

American.

New York, April 9.—The marriage of John H. Flagler, the multi-millionaire, whose engagement to Miss Alice Mandelick, the well known contralto singer, was recently announced, will, it is stated to-day, take place in the first week of June. Report has it that the groom's wedding gift will take the form of a settlement of one million dollars upon the bride.

New York, April 9.—John Graham, a famous criminal lawyer, died this morning.

NATIONAL MILLS,

OUTER WHARF.

TRY

Our Special CHOP FEED

$20.00 per ton.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

125 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA B.C.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

BOUNDLESS CONFIDENCE.

New York, April 9.—Fitzsimmons said to a reporter yesterday that he would be willing to take on either Dan Creedon, Joe Choynski, or any middle weight or heavy weight, barring Peter Jackson, to a finish or in private, if the side wager and purse be made any way enticing. Fitz thinks that Choynski or Creedon cannot refuse to meet him in private, providing he offers to meet them for the side wager at once, which he will do if either boxer shows any inclination to make a match with him. "I will give Corbett the same chance," continued Fitz, "and bet him $10,000 on the outside that I whip him, or I'll engage in a limited round bout with him before he sails for Europe. I don't want him to think I am making any bluffs. I mean everything I say, and will back up my statements with solid cash. If the National Sporting club offers a purse for fight between Ted Pritchard and myself I will go to England, provided expenses are allowed me."

LACROSSE.

THAT EXHIBITION GAME.

This is the way the San Francisco Examiner's sporting editor describes the Island-Mainland lacrosse game at the Midwinter fair on Wednesday last:

The game of lacrosse, like many other things, must be seen to be appreciated. The game is really a very pretty one to look at. While there is all the excitement necessary, brutal features are eliminated, and the sport is a clean and safe one. It seems likely to become popular on the coast.

Yesterday a splendid game was played at the fair between the British Columbia Islanders and the British Columbia Mainlanders. The procession with which the teams started out for the fair was attractive. The twelve Islanders were dressed like the three little girls, in blue, and the Mainlanders were in red.

The game was simply an exhibition, with the object of popularizing the sport.

After the game was called the Reds got the ball and kept it for a while, until Campbell whacked the sphere down the field past centre, and there it was kept going back and forth. Ryall, "the twister," so called from his habit of getting tangled up in himself, whacked it for a goal, but made a bad shot and sent it far over the fence into the grand stand. The ball was faced again, and crash! bang! went the sticks, tearing up the ground and sprinkling the dust over the players, until Campbell sent it down for the Blues. The Reds threw it back. Pue caught it and was checked neatly. The Reds, by deft playing, got the ball down to Ryall, who sent it in goal, making the first victory for the Reds.

After a ten minutes' respite the game was resumed, and after a little skirmish Ryall secured the ball again and scored another goal. After the break, Campbell, for the blues, whacked it to Sprinkling, who sent it to Morency. Morency lost it and it went back to centre. Then Blue Norman secured it and made a splendid throw. Campbell and Cheney both made splendid throws, and Sprinkling made a really vicious one for goal, but the guard stopped it neatly. Then the Reds got the ball and Frank Cullin scored a goal with a gentle fan.

In the next game Charles Cullin deftly disarmed Campbell and got a good chance at the sphere. It passed to Cheney and then back to K. Campbell, who scored for the Blues.

The next game was very exciting. Peel and Sprinkling crashed together and Peel went down with Sprinkling soundly spanking him. Peel afterwards made a splendid jump catch. Ryall got the ball and made a hard hit at it, but got tangled up again and fanned the atmosphere. Cullin tripped Morency and made a foul. Smith secured the ball and with a splendid drive sent it into the goal for the Reds, making the score four to one in their favor.

Time was called and all the players cheered for the British Columbia teams.

THE TURF.

NOTTINGHAM HANDICAP.

London, April 9.—The Nottingham spring handicap stakes, straight, was won by Juvenal, Egerton second, Macready third.

THE GUN.

The adjourned meeting of the Victoria Gun Club will be held to-morrow evening, the 10th inst., at the Victoria hotel. Business of importance. Members are requested to attend.

SPORTING NOTES.

At lacrosse the mainland beat the island at San Francisco on Saturday by 5 to 3.

N. Hibben has imported a Spanish mahogany canoe from the Thames. It is named the Janette, and is said to be a beauty. It is 15 feet long, 2 1-2 feet beam, and weighs 200 pounds.

Saturday football game between England and Scotland was another draw, each getting five goals.

The Wanderers play at Nanaimo on Saturday next. The game will be for the challenge cup.

PERSONAL.

J. Randolph is back from the Sound.

C. J. Lowen is down from Vancouver.

Harry Ross left for California last evening.

C. B. Lockhart returned from the East last night.

W. H. Hutchinson, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

E. A. Jenns and son, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

Hon. Theodore Davie returned last evening from Vancouver.

Mrs. A. J. Galletly and children left for California on the Queen.

Rev. Thos. S. Baldwin came up from Seattle yesterday morning.

H. M. Yates and Mrs. Yates returned from San Francisco yesterday.

Hon. Justice McGuire, of Prince Albert, N. W. T., is at the Driard.

H. E. Connon, of the N. P. R. steamship company, returned from Vancouver last evening.

Miss Mary and Lillie Lindsay returned today from a two weeks' visit to the Midinter Fair.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, was amongst the Premier passengers last night.

Al Lindsay, with Dunsmuir & Sons, returned on Saturday from a business trip to San Francisco.

Registered at the Hotel Dallas are: Jas. Sclater, H. Abbot, W. H. Baker, James Harris, R. Robertson, G. V. Atkinson and Rev. E. P. Flewelling, of Vancouver.

Among the Vancouverite who are at the Driard are: D. Mc Gillivray, C. Sweeney, J. Hendry, L. G. McPhillips, J. A. Fullerton, Geo. McH. Brown, Jos. Fagan and E. A. Quigley.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

General News.

Venice, April 9.—The German emperor left this morning on the German warship Von Moltke. He was accompanied by King Humbert, who will leave the vessel at Malamocco and return to Venice.

London, April 9.—The British bark Olive Bank, from Tacoma, at Havre, took fire in port, but the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

Lilienthal's Flying Machine.

In a recent paper to the Berlin Physical society, Dr. A. du Bois Raymond described Lilienthal's experiments in flying, which have resulted from a study from the three distinct kinds of bird flight—flapping, steering and soaring. The flying machine consists of a surface of fifteen square yards curved as experience proved to be correct, this surface being formed by stretching linen over a light wooden frame, and the weight being about forty-five pounds. In the center is an aperture for the experimenter's body, and the apparatus is held by the arms. On running down a gentle slope against the wind the latter is soon made to raise the flying apparatus, and the speaker had seen Dr. Lilienthal sail about 125 yards at a height of 100 feet in a minute, while 200 to 500 yards may be traversed in a favorable wind. He believes that practice will give much better results in soaring, and that then, by combining soaring with steering, it will be possible to fly even when the wind is unfavorable. The solution of the problem of flight seems to depend upon correct utilization of the wind, correct shape of the supporting surfaces and correct handling of the apparatus.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Saturday)—Capt Irving, Mrs Taylor, Miss Nichols, Mrs MacKenzie, Mrs Cuitts, Mrs Marchant, James McArthur, Neil Gilchrist, R Wallace, D Gunn, M McGillvray, H M Price, R Patterson, Miss Hattie Fowler, F Smith, J Martin, W R Angus, Capt Ethershanks, R Fotheringham, George E Smith, Willy Waland, W O Taylor, J Thompson, Judge McGuire, T K Muir, E Mohun, Capt Langley, Charles Brimington, D Vermilyea, J P Barfour, Charles Doering.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—Miss Alway, Mary Kebugh, H M Yates and wife, Mrs H O Tiedeman, Miss C H Chapman, Mrs W Dee, Mrs Sanderson, Mrs Lockhardt, D N McMillan, J Miller, C R McClusky and wife, Miss E Wilson, Miss Jacobson, Ester Frank, Mrs Robt Hamilton, Edith Collis, Mrs Booth, H J Scott and wife, R H Coe, R J Wilkinson, James Gill, William Woodhull, J R Williams, H R Heffell, G Gaudron, L F Banneman, A Lindsay, M Connelly, Miss A B Case, M Hamburger and wife, M Connelly, B S Shoot, E B Huntington and wife, P J Flanagan, Mrs G J Smart and daughter.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Sunday)—R H Tremer, L Smith, G Rookledge, J Clayton, Jas Sclater, S Robinson, J Hendry, F Y Austin, D McGillvray, H E Connon, L G McPhillips, B Wrede, Mrs McPherson, A B Thomas, Jno Lang, F B Smith, Miss White, Jos Fagan, Hamilton Abbott, G F Atkinson, A W Vowell, Hon Theo Davie, R J Woods, Geo McL Brown, C J Lowen, Capt R J Winchester, Miss Mitchell, C B Lockhart, L B Butler, T F Coals, W H Clark, E A Quigley, W H Baker, J Harris, R G Jenn, A Mosat, J A Fullerton, C Sweeney, E A Jenns, E McPherson, John Coldarripl, Jas Rutherford.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—(Sunday)—Thos Silvory and wife and mother, J A Brown, Robt Fletcher, W H Hutchinson, T Croten and wife, N Semple, A P Pell, T Wylan, Rev T Baldwin and wife, Jno Foster, H Williams, A V Brosch, Miss Leon, T H Ewers, E R Wheeler, N Martin and wife, E Goodsen, Miss Roze, J Randolf, F H Schulyr.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Saturday)—Hudson Bay Co, H Croesch, Johns Bros, James Angus, R M Smith, Ramsay Bros, J & A Clearihue, Young Bros, Dom Exp Co.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—Allice & Ault, A McGregor & Son, A A Aaronson, A Philip, Brackman & Ker Milling Co, D H Ross & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, E Frank, E B Marvin & Co, E Escalet, estate Geo Morrison, Findlay, Durham & B, F Carne Jr, Pell & Co, Gray & Co, Geo Everton, Hudson Bay Co, H A Lilley, H E Levy, H S Fairall, Hill & Co, J Braverman, J Leahy, J M Todd & Son, J & A Clearihue, J A Sayward, J Wilson & Co, J P Davies, J Isaacs, Lombard & Co, Langley & Co, Lemon Gonnason & Co, Lenz & Leiser, Li White & Co, M L O'Neil, O C Hastings, order Gets Bros, P McIpaide & Son, R Ward & Co, R Baker & Son, R Leiser, Speed Bros, S Reid, Sayward Mill and Timber Co, T N Hibben, Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co, Wilson Bros, W J Pendray, Wm Dodds, H Exley, P Gribble, Barrard Inlet and B C L Co, C Anderson, J G Hutchinson & Co, Knowler & Macaulay, Phelp Bros, Winch & Bowen, W B Megaw, Wells Fargo Co, R P Rithet.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—(Sunday)—Welsh Bros, Brackman & Ker Milling Co, Royal City P M Co, Hastings Saw M Co, Fred Allen, Stewart & Lethbridge, Weller Bros, N Morwin, S Leiser, Vlao & Brooks, McMillan & Hamilton, Perry & Turner.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Sunday)—Naval Storekeeper, D Spencer, order C. P. N. Co, order Beavis F & Co, W Marchant, Vic Water Wks, Central Drug Store, Royal Jubilee Hospital, H Bazett, W G Mackenzie, Langley & Co, J Hutcheson, Perry & Turner, A McGregor & Son, J Barnsley & Co, A Holmes, Lenz & L, J Piercy & Co, City of Victoria, H Waller, H Mansell, Weller Bros, S Reid, F C Davidge, J Lukov, Yalo & Brooks, V Mann, S Shore, Comm Royal Engineers, E G Prior, R B McMicking, R P Rithet, Singer Mfg Co, Wing Chong, J Mitchell, Dom Ex Co.

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6 Lots--2 Corners

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THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

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Heavy and cumbersome.	Light and neat.
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